The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,688 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st May.
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
L PEKIN	3900	00	A Symons	15th „
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „
—ASSAM	3038	5	W. J. Nantes	6th July.
L VALETTA	4911	1000	C. D. Sams	13th „
M SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
L TASMANIA	4488	80	C. G. Perrins	27th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th May.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th „
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th July.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June 1886	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1886.

[illegible]TRO- HUNGARIAN [illegible] S. N. Co.

[illegible]HTLY LINE OF STEAMERS [illegible]OMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

[illegible]void quarantine, steamers will proceed [illegible] Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until

	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
[illegible]	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
[illegible]	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th „
[illegible]	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
[illegible]	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „
[illegible]	R. Deperis	3,500	550	3rd August.
[illegible]	G. Ragusin	1,200	600	16th „

[illegible] and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

[illegible] RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
[illegible]TE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]0

[illegible]URN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX [illegible]HS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
[illegible]RIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 12th May, 1886

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	29th May.
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothby	5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 5, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. GOA	1906	25th May 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
23rd March, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN ZANZIBAR AND BOMBAY.

THE S. S. AKOLA, Captain Sachau, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola, Mandvie. Agent.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	„ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	„ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 „	
5		9 „	
3½		6 „	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director,
9, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 24th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st May, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th May 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz.	Rs.	7	8
Pints	„	„ 5	0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TERACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES

Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gon very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY.
Cash, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

REMARKABLE for its delicacy and Richness, and for the Permanence of its Rich Smelling Savour.

Per Bottle Rs. 2; per case of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these Important Instruments, as the Monsoon is now shortly expected. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages:—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	„ 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	„ 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS,

comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, have imported a consignment of Wines from the best Vine-growing districts of Australia, and the following carefully selected for the Indian market have been placed in stock. It should be specially noted that Australian Wines have specific and distinctive characteristics of their own, and it is therefore almost impossible to compare them with Wines obtained from Continental Europe. In all cases they are the pure unblended juice of the grape, and as such are undoubtedly worthy of a trial.

	Quarts Per doz. Rs. a.	Pints. Per doz. Rs. a
GOULBURN HOCK. A Clean White Wine, with good bouquet and flavour	15 0	8 8
RIESLING. A very Sound White Wine, possessing good body with delicate flavour	17 0	9 8
RUTHERGLEN RIESLING. An exceedingly Fine White Wine, with delicate bouquet and pleasing flavour	19 0	10 8
HERMITAGE. A full flavoured Red Wine, with considerable body and flavour, strongly recommended for the use of Invalids	18 0	10 0
SUPERIOR HERMITAGE. An exceedingly good Red Wine, with great body and flavour, possessing many of the qualities of Old Burgundy	21 0	11 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

WE keep in our Godowns shipments from the undermentioned Houses:—

		Net Cash.
*POMMERY and GRENO— Extra Sec	per case	Rs. 63 0
*WACHTER & Co.— "Royal Charter," Extra Dry	„	„ 58 4
PERINET and FILS— Cuvée Réservée, Extra Sec	„	„ 56 8
HEIDSIECK & Co.— Dry Monopole	„	„ 60 0
*"RESERVEE CUVEE"— Extra Dry, our own shipping	„	„ 53 8
MOET and CHANDON— Brut Impérial, very dry	„	„ 54 0
Extra Superior	„	„ 52 0
White dry Sparkling Sillery	„	„ 48 0
FINEST EXTRA DRY— For Invalids, per hamper of 24 half-pints	„	„ 34 8
*JEAN SIBADEY— Carte Blanche	„	„ 34 8
*SAUMUR— Finest Sparkling, our own shipping	„	„ 26 12

Brands marked thus (*) in cases of 2 doz. pints at Rs. 3 per case extra.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE HOMEWARD SEASON, 1886.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs. a. Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear		7 8 to 16 8	Ladies' Sun Hats		5 0
Travelling Suits		25 0 to 28 0	Overland Chairs		4 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.		28 0 to 35 0	Despatch Boxes		20 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters		38 0 to 50 0	Elder Down Pillows		8 8
Best White Shirt Bands	each	4 4	English Feather Pillows		8 8
Do. do. Collars	„	4 8	Money Belts, Pockets all round,	from Rs. 2-8 to	8 8
Best Oxford do.	„	5 0	Block Tin Collar Boxes		3 8
Best Flannel and Silk Wool		8 0	China Grass Slippers	from Re. 1-0 to	1 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm		10 0 to 12 8	Morocco Slippers		3 8
Dressing Gowns		10 8 to 25 0	Brown Leather Slippers		2 12
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each	6 0	White Canvas Shoes		5 8
Do. do. Pants	pair	6 0	Cholera Belts, best Flannel		2 8
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.	6 8	Champagne or Sodawater Taps		2 12
Superior Merino Socks	per doz.	20 0	Marine or Saltwater Soap	per Packet	1 0
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	per doz.	25 0	Eau de Cologne with wicker cover		2 8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.	30 0	Assorted Perfumes	per bottle	2 8
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair	3 8	Travelling Pillows	each	1 8
Heather Ribbed Cotton	pair	3 8	Resais or Quilts	from	5 0
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.	12 0	Scotch Mauds and Rugs	from	16 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.	30 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz.	5 0
Stout Merino Vests	each	5 8	Metal Soap Boxes	from	1 8
Stout Merino Pants	each	6 8	Sponges	from	1 8
Gauze Merino Pants	each	6 8	Sponge Bags		1 8
Warm Gloves		1 8	Rug Straps		1 8
Warm Mufflers		2 0	Leather Purses		2 0
Travelling Caps		4 0	Sovereign Boxes	from Rs. 3-8 to	4 8
Best Tweed Hats		4 8	Razors, ready for use		2 0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	doz.	6 8	Shaving Brushes		2 0
Linen Faced Collars	doz.	0 12	Nail Brushes		1 0
Best Linen Cuffs	doz.	10 0	Tooth Brushes		0 8
Linen Faced Cuffs	doz.	1 8	Hair Brushes		4 0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from	27 0	Military Hair Brushes in leather case		10 8
Solid Leather Portmanteaux		40 0	Nail Scissors	from 1-8 to	2 0
Railway Portmanteaux		13 0	Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	from	10 8
Tan Canvas Courier Bags		8 0	Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c. &c.		6 8
oiled Linen Bags		5 0	Vulcanized India-rubber Travelling Baths		15 8
Gladstone or Expanding Bags		28 0	Waterproof Coats		7 8
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from	13 8	Air Pillows		6 8
Travelling Baths, with inside basket.	from	25 0	Air Cushions		6 0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from	33 0			
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases		28 0 to 38 0			

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1.	Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size	Rs. 35
No. 2.	Silver, double crystal case, showing chronograph on one side and time on the other, a good watch for the value	„ 75
No. 3.	Silver, crystal faced, keyless, a powerful watch, stand any amount of rough usage, specially recommended superior	„ 125
No. 4.	The same in hunting case	„ 135
	Gold Highest Quality	Rs. 400 to „ 800

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S "LOUNGE VISITING, OR DRESS." HOT WEATHER TEXTURES. SUITS.

THE NEW SUMMER DESIGNS FOR '86.

"SPECIALITIES.' *All moderately priced.*

PURE WOOL CASHMERES.
NEAT SILK MIXTURES.
THIN ELASTIC COATINGS.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS. } BOMBAY

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs,	per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clecks		„	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		„	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each	„	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		„	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

MRS. LAKE,

MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN

French Millinery.
Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats.
French Flowers and Feathers.
Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Ball and Dinner Dresses.
Rich Silk Visiting Dresses.
Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings.
Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING ROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance. Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

FOR cleansing the Teeth, hardening the Gums, and imparting a fragrance to the Breath. A certain cure for tender or bleeding Gums.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

BOLTON & Co. have just UNPACKED a large and varied STOCK of TOYS.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM ADAM SMYTH, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against, or being indebted to, the above Estate are requested to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the undersigned as Attorneys to Lieutenant-Colonel ALBERT EDWARD HAMILTON SMYTH, one of the Executors of the Will of the above named deceased, at our office No. 79, Meadow-street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 11th day of May, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, AND NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Executor abovenamed.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES,

GELATINE BROMIDE
of the following sizes.

4¼ × 3¼	per dozen	Rs.	1 4
5 × 4	„	„	2 0
6½ × 4¾	„	„	2 12
7 × 5	„	„	3 4
10 × 8	„	„	5 0

Brand "DENYS EXTRA RAPIDES," a fresh consignment just to hand in splendid condition.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS, manufactured for India, full compass, at Rs. 180 and Rs. 360, beautifully finished. Unique opportunity for schools. Cottage shape. For inspection at F. FISCHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort, Bombay. Only a few left in stock.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE.

SIX FLYER THROSTLE FRAMES containing 268 spindles each, ⅞" roller, 2¼" lift, made by Messrs. Platt Brothers, Oldham; complete with driving pulleys and all accessories.

These frames cost originally 10 shillings per spindle, and are now only sold to make room for other machinery.

They are at present in full working order and may be seen at work, by appointment, and all further particulars obtained on application to the Agent.

No reasonable offer will be refused.

10th May 1886.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE FOR HIGHER STUDIES,

Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University. French and Italian.

T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.

P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master. (Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to THE LADY PRINCIPAL, as above.

All applications must be sent in to THE LADY PRINCIPAL by the 22nd of this month.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 19TH MAY.
HARRY STANLEY'S
JUVENILE OPERA BOUFFE
AND
PANTOMIME COMPANY.

FOR THE LAST TIME.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera, entitled the
PIRATES OF PENZANCE,
OR, THE SLAVE OF DUTY.
WITH THE FOLLOWING CAST.

MAJOR-GENERAL STANLEY.	Miss Dolly Inman.
PIRATE KING	Miss Dolly Childs.
FREDERICK (his Apprentice).	Miss Amy Childs.
SAMUEL (his Lieutenant) ..	Master C. Favarger.
SERGEANT OF POLICE ..	Master W. Driscoll.
CORPORAL	Master W. Stanley.
MABEL	Miss Flo. Childs.
ISABEL	Miss L. Schlerika.
EMILY	Miss C Stanley
KATE	Miss N. De Lorme.
RUTH (a piratical Maid-of-all-work)	Miss F Stanley.

PIRATES, POLICEMEN, DAUGHTERS, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT I, THE PIRATES' LAIR.
ACT II, THE HOME OF HIS ANCESTORS (BY PURCHASE.)

GRAND PIRATICAL BALLETT
AND
ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU.
(RULE BRITANIA.)
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA,
Under the conductorship of HERR JOHANN BRAUN.
(Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band and Ketten's Grand Concerts.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & CO., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

FANS—The Management will lend (for use during the evening) punkhas to all occupants of Boxes and Stalls.

THURSDAY, 20TH, & FRIDAY, 21ST MAY.
Grand Production of that Magnificent Burlesque and PANTOMIME, entitled,
JACK THE GIANT-KILLER.
OR, HARLEQUIN KING ARTHUR AND YE KNIGHTS OF YE ROUND TABLE.
WM. FARMER, Business Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, on account of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY and ADAR FEAST.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th May, 1886.

WANTED.

WANTED, TWO MATES for the Bombay Pilot Schooners. Applicants must have certificates of competency and good character, and be British subjects.

Apply to
ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER,
Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

FOR SALE.
OWNER GOING HOME IMMEDIATELY.

BAY ARAB GELDING, 14—2¼, age 7 years, perfect charger, trained in Kirkee School, never been sick or sorry since bought by owner 3 years ago.

Price, Rs. 500.

ALSO FOR SALE.—Saddle, plain and military bridles and wallets. All good as new.

Apply to
JONES VAUGHAN, Lieut Col.,
2nd East York Regt., Colaba, Bombay.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a small comfortable ROOM, with bath and cook-room. Rent, Rs. 25. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a very desirable Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, at Grant Road. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NAVY CONTRACTS.

TENDERS for the supply of FRESH BEEF, VEGETABLES, SOFT BREAD, LIVE-STOCK, and FODDER, to Her Majesty's Ships (including Indian and other Troopships) at Bombay, are invited from persons willing to enter into a contract for a period of twelve months.

The terms of the contract can be seen at the Office of the Director of Indian Marine, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 10 and 12 daily.

Tenders should be sealed subscribed "Tenders for supply of Fresh Provisions," addressed to Rear Admiral Sir F. RICHARDS, H. M. S. Bacchante, at Colombo, and forwarded to the Office of the Director of Indian Marine, Bombay, not later than noon on 26th instant, and no tender sent after that date will be considered.

The Commander-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting without question any or all of them.

FREDERICK W. RICHARDS,
Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

Bacchante, at Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1886.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JULY, 1886, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF MAY, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MORLEY'S UNIVERSAL LIBRARY,
Cloth; per vol., as. 10

1. Sheridan's Plays.
2. Plays from Moliere; by English Dramatists.
3. Marlowe's Faustus and Gœthe's Faust.
4. Chronicles of the Cid.
5. Rabelais' Gargantua and the Heroic Deeds of Pantagruel.
6. The Prince; by Machiavelli.
7. Bacon's Essays.
8. Defœ's Journal of the Plague Year.
9. Locke on Toleration, and on Civil Government with Filmer's Patriarcha.
10. Butler's Analogy of Religion.
11. Dryden's Virgil.
12. Scott's Demonology and Witchcraft.
13. Herrick's Hesperides.
14. Coleridge's Table Talk.
15. Boccaccio's Decameron.
16. Sterne's Tristram Shandy.
17. Homer's Iliad; translated by Chapman.
18. Mediæval Tales.
19. Johnson's Rasselas, and Voltaire's Candide.
20. Plays and Poems of Ben Johnson.
22. Butler's Hudibras.
23. Ideal Commonwealths: More's Utopia; Bacon's New Atlantic; & Campanella's City of the Sun.
24. Cavendish's Life of Wolsey.
25. and 26. Don Quixote (2 vols.)
27. Burlesque Plays and Poems.
28. Dante's Divine Comedy; Long-fellow's Translation.
29. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, Plays and Poems.
30. Fables and Proverbs from the Sanskrit.
31. Charles Lamb's Essays of Elia.
32. History of Thomas Ellwood.
33. Emmerson's Essays, &c.
34. Southey's Life of Nelson.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP AND OIL COMPANY, Limited.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 TO 1883.

CAPITAL £150,000, in 150,000 Shares of £1 each,
ALL SHARES ARE ALLOTTED.

THE accompanying reports from Mr. Boverton Redwood, F.I.C., F.C.S., who, as Chemist to the Petroleum Association, has an experience of lamps which is probably unique, show that these lamps

(*a*) may be burned without risk of the accidents which attend the use of ordinary Mineral Oil Lamps;

(*b*) produce neither smell nor smoke;

(*c*) yield the most satisfactory and economical light yet obtained from mineral oils;

(*d*) may be used either with ordinary Mineral Oils or with the Defries' Safety Oil, the latter being an oil which most lamps will not burn.

The following extract from the list of Companies Firms, &c., from whom orders have been received, indicates the variety of quarters to which the lamp has been introduced during the few months in which it has been commercially before the public. In addition, however, the Company will have the advantage of the arrangements which the Vendors have completed with leading houses in the trade, and orders have already been received from India, Burmah, Australia, China, Japan, and the Cape:—

The Union Steamship Company.
Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey and Sewell.
The Midland Railway Company.
The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.
The Great Eastern Railway Company.
The New South Wales Government Railway.
The East London Railway Company,
The Conde d'Eu Railway Company.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.
The Commercial Union Insurance Company.
The Equitable Insurance Company.
Many of the London Hospitals and leading Manufacturers of Billiard Tables.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway alone have already ordered upwards of a thousand lamps for stations, signal-boxes, office, and other purposes which they are substituting at stations for their present gas lights; and there is every reason to believe that, in view of the great brilliancy and economy of the light, their example will be followed by other lines, so soon as the orders received from them have been executed.

Instructions have been received from Messrs. Donald Currie & Co. to convert samples of the existing lamps to the construction of the Defries' Lamp, in conjunction with the Safety Oil, for use on the steamers of that firm. There is little doubt, as may be seen by the accompanying letter from the Union Steamship Company, that both Lamp and Oil will be rapidly adopted for the purposes of ships' lamps.

SIR FREDERIC ABEL, C.B., Chemist to the War Department, in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution on "Accidental explosions caused by non-explosive liquids," said of this Lamp,.. .. .. .. "THIS IS A LAMP BY MESSRS. DEFRIES, "EMBODYING ALL THE FEATURES WHICH "EXHAUSTIVE SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY HAVE "PROVED TO BE NECESSARY FOR THE "PERFECTLY SAFE USE OF MINERAL OILS."

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP FOR MINERAL OILS.

The construction of this Lamp is such that neither ignition of the vapour, nor outflow of the oil in the event of the Lamp being overturned, can occur, Moreover, the Oil reservoir, being of metal, is not liable to fracture. It therefore follows that the risks attaching to the employment of Mineral Oils as illuminating agents in lamps of the ordinary description are non-existent in the use of the Defries' Safety Lamp.

The light emitted is remarkably white, the flame is perfectly steady, and the combustion is effected without the production of the slightest odour or smoke

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.
29th April, 1885.

Further Report on the Defries' Safety Lamp.

In my previous Report I pointed out the special features which renders the Defries' Mineral Oil Lamp (Sepulchre's Patent), a perfectly safe source of Light.

Since that Report was written I have had extended opportunities of carefully testing the illuminating power of the two sizes of these lamps now being supplied to the public, and have obtained the following results:—

	Lamp No. 1 Burner	Lamp No. 2 Burner.	
Maximum Illuminating Power	42·1	61·5	Standard Candles.
Minimum do. after 6 hours' burning	39·7	57·1	do.
Average do. during 6 hours	41·2	58·8	do.
Difference between Maximum and Minimum illuminating power expressed in per cent. of the former	6·3 pe ct.	6·7 per ct.	
Oil consumed per hour	1,696	2,450	Grains
Oil consumed per Candle-light per hour	41·1	41·6	Grains

These results are more favourable than any I have hitherto obtained with Mineral Oil Lamps of other forms. The illuminating power is, for the size of the burner, in each case very high, while the consumption of oil per candle-light per hour is remarkably small.

The products of combustion are odourless, even when the normal size of the flame is much reduced by lowering the wick.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.
August 5th, 1885.

The above examinations were made with ordinary light Oils.

REPORT ON THE DEFRIES' SAFETY LAMP ADAPTED FOR THE BURNING OF THE DEFRIES' SAFETY MINERAL OIL.

In previous Reports I have stated the results obtained with the Defries' Lamp in burning Mineral Lamp Oils of the usual character.

With the assistance of my brother, Mr. Robert Redwood, I have since thoroughly familiarised myself during some months' experience with the manner in which the oil known as the Defries' Safety Mineral Oil burns in the Defries' Lamp.

I found the oil in question to give the following results upon examination:—

Specific gravity ... . ·830
Flashing point (open test) .. .. 270° Fahr.
Fire test ... . 308° Fahr.
Percentage distilling below 550° Fahr. 5·1.

Oil of this character may be regarded as practically no more inflammable than Vegetable Oils, such as Colza, and is in one respect even safer than these Oils, since cotton waste, or other absorbent material, saturated with it is not liable to spontaneous combustion.

With the Defries' Safety Oil and the Defries' Lamp having a wick ⅞ in. internal diameter, I have obtained the following photometrical results:—

Maximum Illuminating power.. .. 43·4 } Standard
Minimum „ „ during 6 hs. 38·8 } Candles.
Average „ „ .. .. 41·9 }
Oil consumed per hour .. .. 1,813 grains.
Oil consumed per candle-light per hour..43·2

These results demonstrate that the Defries' Safety Oil furnishes in the Defries' Lamp a light of greater power in relation to the size of the burner and quantity of Oil consumed than is yielded by ordinary Mineral Oils in other lamps. The illuminating power is, moreover, remarkably well sustained. The light afforded is dense and white, and the combustion is complete, neither smoke nor odour being produced.

The importance of the invention of a lamp capable of burning with safety and efficiency, oils included within a wide range of specific gravity and volatility, is very considerable. Hitherto, oils of the class to which the Defries' Safety Oil belongs, have been comparatively little used, for want of a lamp in which they could be burned in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The Defries, Lamp and Safety Oil are well suited for use by the general public, but are especially adapted for employment on Ships and Railways.

(Signed) BOVERTON REDWOOD.
January 4th, 1886.

COPY OF LETTER FROM LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

7, Cornhill, E. C.
London, 26th February, 1886.

Messrs. Defries and Sons, Houndsditch.

Dear Sirs,

In reference to the Defries' Safety Lamp which you have supplied to this Office, I shall be glad to know if you are making them in forms suitable for workshops, and at moderate prices, and in that case I shall be glad to be furnished with some printed particulars, which we could place in the hands of our Agents and Assured, to enable us to secure, where practicable, the use of these Lamps in all workshops insured with us where Mineral Oil is used.

Yours truly,
(Signed) T. S. MARKS, Fire Supt.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

January 21st, 1886.

Captain Dixon has forwarded to me your letter to him of the 12th inst., and has made a very favourable report on the trial of your Lamps. The committee sitting in committee yesterday order that the new s. s. '*African*' and the '*Mexican*' now being refitted at Southampton, shall be furnished with your Patent Lamps, and supplied with your Patent Oil.

Mr. Joseph Kirk, of the firm of J. Defries and Sons, has just arrived in Bombay, and will be happy to afford any further particulars respecting the above. Address care of GEORGE JENNINGS AND CO., 4, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "CLAN MACLEAN," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th May, 1886.

S. S. "RYDAL HALL" ARRIVED 18TH MAY, 1886.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo from the Prince's Dock.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1886, at 4 p.m.

The following is the business of the meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1886, and the Directors Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order,
J. W. TUCKER,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

NOTICE.
BARTON & COMPANY, Limited.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of June, 1886, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company for the purpose of confirming the special Resolution passed on the 17th May, 1886.

By order of the Board of Directors,
F. COOK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th May, 1886.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION in October, 1886, to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 1, 1886. Also there will be in July an election to FOUR EXHIBITIONS of the value of £50 a year during residence, open to sons of Officers only For particulars apply to the Bursar Wellington College, Wokingham.

ZEPHYR CLOTH.
A splendid assortment of Checks and Plain Colours 8 as. per yard.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Limited. (IN LIQUIDATION.)

FOR SALE.

THE whole of the Goodwill, Plant, Fixtures, Machinery, Stock-in-trade, Engines, Dynamos and appliances belonging to the above Company, and being in Bombay, Madras, Rampur, Lahore, Surat, Broach, and Calcutta together with the Patent rights of the Company, throughout the Bombay Presidency (with certain exceptions) and the Leases of the Company's premises at Mody Bay and Tardeo, will be sold by auction on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises at Mody Bay, unless previously disposed of by private contract.

IN ONE LOT.

The sale is by order of the Liquidators of the Company, and is on account of Messrs. Premchund Roychund and Tribhowundass Dwarkadass, the first purchasers.

Detailed particulars of the property and conditions of sale, together with cards to view may be obtained from C. E. Ashburner, Esquire, Agent to the Liquidators, at the Company's premises, Mody Bay, and from Messrs. Winter and Burder, Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their office, 28, Meadow-street, Fort.—Dated this 18th day of May, 1886.

WINTER & BURDER.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR of one of the New Buildings on the Esplanade, either for a shop or Barristers Chambers, or for a Solicitors Office, or for a private residence. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply o

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable SHOP at Byculla, at present occupied by Messrs. D. S. KEMP and Co. Alterations will be made according to the incoming tenant's desire. For rent and other particularly apply to.

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICE.
PORT OF BOMBAY.

A NATIVE BOAT LADEN with iron bars has SUNK in 6½ fathoms of water, 1¼ miles S. S. E. of the middle ground Shoal. A GREEN BUOY has been placed CLOSE to the westward of the wreck.

MAURICE BEAN, Captain, I. M.
Assistant Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, 17th May, 1886.

PLEASE to note that HENRY S. CASTRO, Esq., leaves MY FIRM, and that from the First of May he has no more POWERS to SIGN on my behalf.

AUG. M. MISRAHI,
Commission Agent in Diamonds Pearls, and Precious Stones.

PARIS, 9 rue de Cheteaudun.
BOMBAY, 7, Apollo Street.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SIDE SLIPS, &c.,

Of European manufacture, *hand* made, imported direct from the Manufactory in a variety of handsome patterns, designed specially for INDIAN use.

TABLE CLOTHS.
DAMASK PATTERNS.

Each	Rs.	as.	Each	Rs.	as.
5½ ft. by 5½...	3	4	7 ft. by 10 ...	8	0
5½ ft. by 7½...	4	6	7 ft. by 12 ...	9	8
6 ft. by 6 ...	4	0	7½ ft. by 7½...	6	4
6 ft. by 8 ...	5	6	7½ ft. by 10 ...	8	8
6½ ft. by 6½...	4	14	7½ ft. by 12 ...	10	4
6½ ft. by 9 ...	6	12	7½ ft. by 18 ...	15	8
7 ft. by 7 ...	5	8	8¼ ft. by 8¼ ...	7	4
7 ft. by 9 ...	7	0	8¼ ft. by 15 ...	13	4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Each	Rs.	as.	Each	Rs.	as.
6 ft. by 6 ...	3	4	7 ft. by 7 ...	4	4
			7½ ft. by 10 ...	6	6
6½ ft. by 10 ...	5	14	7½ ft. by 10½...	6	12

TABLE NAPKINS.
DAMASK PATTERN.

Per doz	Rs.	as.	Per doz	Rs.	as.
20 in. by 20.......	4	8	24 in. by 24.........	5	8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

Per doz	Rs.	as.
24 in. by 24	4	12

SIDE SLIPS
Damask patterns, 24 in. wide, Re. 1 per yard.

TOWELS.

	Rs.	
34 in. by 34...per doz.	8	8
34 in. by 45... „ „	11	4
34 in. by 50... „ „	12	6
34 in. by 54... „ „	13	8
28 in. by 36...(Toilette)...	6	8

COUNTERPANES.
(White)

	Rs.	
5 ft. by 7½ ft., each..........	5	8
7½ ft. by 8¾ ft. „ .... „	8	8
8¾ ft. by 9 ft. „ .... „	9	12

TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
(White)

	Rs.	
30 in. by 48 in., each...	2	0
30 in. by 54 in „ ... „	2	4

SHEETING.
69 inches wide............14 annas per yard.

SHIKAR CLOTH.
&c., &c.
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a young European of good presence to canvass for orders. Apply by letter to "FIRM," care of this office.

TO BE SOLD, a pair of well-matched HORSES, about 14-2, believed to be sound, young, and quiet. Apply "MARKET," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE LET, at once, a well-furnished, AIRY BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. Apply J. B. M., care of this Office.

WANTED, a good COOK (Portuguese), for a Club, consisting of about 200 members. Liberal salary given to a good man. Apply to "MANAGER," care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

CLERK WANTED, good penmanship and experience of accounts indispensable. Salary, Rs. 40. Apply by letter only, to BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE, NICHOLSON'S CORN MILLS with and without Dressers. For prices and particulars, apply to KING, KING & Co.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT in a general business. Apply with testimonials, BARTON & Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort.

TONGA AND PONIES, FOR SALE.—First-class condition. Tonga new; hood removable. Ponies go single, double harness, and saddle.—V., Taylor's Hotel.

MAZAGON, RESIDENTS &c.—For the convenience of the above, Prime Cheese and Bacon at 13 ans. per lb., on cut, at Hamilton's Hotel. Apply GREEN & READ, Proprietors.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Pistachio and Strawberry-cream and Rosewater Ice. Wines and Spirits wholesale and Retail. Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN or EURASIAN BOOK-KEEPER who thoroughly understands how to keep the books of a Firm of Merchants doing largely in Imports, &c. Must also be able to correspond. Salary, Rs. 150 per month. Apply to W., care of this paper.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN (age 31), with 10 years' experience in Cotton, Wheat, Seeds, and Produce generally, is open to an engagement in Bombay or Up-country. Advertiser speaks the language, and is well acquainted with the chief producing districts in India. Good references.—Address C.P., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS, will take six garments at one time, Rs. 4 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church-gate-street, Esplanade.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £549,974-10-10 Stg.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

ACHEMENES—12 choicest named sorts most distinct, 3 annas each, or Rs. 2 per doz. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-road, Bombay.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., Bombay.

HARMONIUMS, Bagatelle tables, looking glasses, self-acting fountains, &c., &c. Prices moderate. AT STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanized-iron Bath-Tubs, with swivel handles, for district use. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gents' single and double Terai Hats, from Rs. 4 to 10. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit House and Civil and Military Tailors.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay HURJIMULL & Co.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

WANTED, by a Parsee gentleman, a POST as a Cashier, Godown-keeper or a Clerk, &c. Can give securities. Has experience of 20 years. Apply to N. L. B., care of Dadur Post Office, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companie Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's hemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY.
By the well known Price & Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an Invoice of fragrant perfumery by the well known Price & Co., just landed ex s.s. "Loodiana," the same consisting of Lavendar Water, Essence of Peppermint, Jamaica Ginger, Eau-de-Cologne, Essence of Rondeletia, Boquet, Verbina, Kiss-me-Quick, Frangipani, Spring Flowers, Jockey Club, Rose Geranium, Wood Violet, Rose, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

30 cases Laager beer in quarts.
3 bales colored prints.
2 cases colored handkerchiefs.
3 „ „ gagrapat.
D P 13—1 case German silver sheets.
D P 19—1 case German silver sheets.
4 cases white shirtings.
2 bales grey dhoties.
1 case net scarf, 40 by 7.
15 bales grey T. cloth, 6-7 lbs.
On account and at the risk of Furdoonjee Dorabjee—
C
V M 1749-52—3 cases khakee drills, ex s.s. Kirby Hall.
173
On account and at the risk of Girdhurdass Jaithabhoy.—
G J
32 3-4—2 cases prints, ex ss Munroe.
1-2—2 cases prints, ex s. s. Clan Macdonald.
On account of the concerned—
27 cases condensed milk.
1 „ fancy goods.
10 cases soft soap, ex. s. s. Gilford
1 case Roskopf's metal watches.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER AND IRON PIPES, WROUGHT AND CAST IRON, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing, Ld., at the Mill premises, Chichpoogly.

A quantity of copper and iron pipes, old wrought and cast iron, old machinery, tin goods, and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 19th May, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF RAISINS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chinch Bunder in the Jetha of Ludha Luckmidas, by order of Mooltanee Shevukram Chanderdass, and on account and at the risk of Quan Lun Yuan.

27 boras raisins (kismis).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Store-keeper-General's Stores, Town Barracks, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 1 p.m.

A large quantity of provisions, deadstock, leather chursas, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, next to Kessowji Naik's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned nearly new mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne a handsome English-built light victoria with a pair of handsome strong silver grey Arab ponies, a handsome light colour dog-cart by Stephens with a handsome grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles with bridles, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior chromolithographs by well-known artists, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. WINTER, Esq. The same comprises rich, thin, stem glassware handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet and egg frames, ice pitcher, butter cooler, hot water curry dishes, tea kettle, claret jug, sets of fish and fruit knives and forks in case, spoons and forks, dish covers, salver, candlesticks, best steel table cutlery, tea trays, cookingstove, damask napkins and table cloths, handsome French-polished furniture, such as a set of telescopic dining-table in 5 pieces, handsome circular, oval, side folding, low writing, carved pier tables, marble top, round, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, side tables and tripod stands, handsome Ratnagherry made large sideboard with mirror back, whatnots, dumbwaiter, handsome conversation sofa and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low, light folding longarm, and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, bentwood folding and rocking chairs, screens, handsome cheffonier, toilet and ornament stands with mirror, elegant English-made gilt wall brackets with shelves, and mirrors, ottomans, lady's writing table, a firstrate sweet-toned mahogany nearly new, square piano-forte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, piano-stool, side-board, cupboards, iron and travelling bed-steads complete, single cots, handsome almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, harmonium by Green, handsome cabinets, argand-lamps by Tucker, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases and jars, Hink's table and wall-lamps, superior chromolithographs, in gilt frames, gauze and cretonne door curtains, cane chairs and tables, cheval glass, plate chest, bath and dispense furniture, copper utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, grass cutting machine, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome English-built light Victoria by Heffer & Co., Long Acre.
1 handsome light colour dog-cart by Stephens.
1 pair handsome strong silver grey Arab ponies.
1 do. do. grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman and lady's saddles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N. B.—The garden will be sold at 5 p. m.

SALE OF SUPERFINE FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of 2 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suites, just landed ex s. s. "Verona," consisting of Oxford mix corks, check worsted, fancy worsted, fancy tweed, small check tweed, large and small checks, mix superfine corks, light fancy check, indigo solid superfine corks, woaded olive superfine corks, woaded solid fancy diagonal, claret solid superfine corks, woaded black superfine corks, woaded brown solid superfine twill, woaded black solid fancy diagonal, fancy check, &c.

The pieces which are from 5 to 15 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view,

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder, to close consignment—

100 superior 1st class teak squares.
70 „ 2nd „ „ and at Mazagon Darookhana.
10 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned.

Ex s.s. "Dago"
H G—10—and Co.—1-3—3 cases gold back playing cards.
Ex s.s. "Kangra."
12—1 case hats.
13-15—3 cases double and single perambulators.
Ex s.s. "Australia."
9—1 case cheviot tweed.
10—1 „ coloured damask.
Ex s.s. "Liscard."
H G—4—and Co.—40-1—2 bales woollen cloth.
42-9—8 cases each 50 tins extra toast biscuits.

On TUESDAY next, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Free Church Mission House, Gowalla Tank Road, the valuable and handsome carved and plain french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage Pianoforte by Chappel & Co., a handsome light victoria, a handsome light dog-cart, a nearly new set of single harness by Dunnett, a large fish aquarium with gold fishes, a large sized aviary with birds, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, handsome Hink's patent kerosine-oil table and hanging lamps, superior oleographs and chromolithographs, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of E. H. ATKIN, ESQ.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold 5 p.m.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel, the whole of the valuable stock in trade of Messrs. Gowmull Jetmull and Co., closing their Rampart Row shops, consisting of Rampore chudders, shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, China and other silk works, Surat, Bombay and Vizagapatam work-boxes, Moradabad and Benares brassware, ivory toys, Trichinopoly and Indian jewellery, diamond rings, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Gerard, handsome Japanese and China flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's kerosine-oil wind proof table and hanging lamps, handsome Brussels carpet, superior pictures, a large collection of choice crotons, roses, geraniums, ferns, &c., in tubs and pots, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF PORT TRUST LAND WITH GODOWNS AND BUILDINGS AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Hassumbhoy Bundali, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nursoo Dharmajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of July, 1884, and the 26th day of June, 1885, the undermentioned land and buildings.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,628 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the Kalyan-street, on or towards the south by the Thana-street, on or towards the east partly by land in occupation of Noor Mahomed Abdul Rahman, partly by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees, and partly by land in the occupation of Oomer Peer Mahomed, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Messiurs R. B. Sedgwick and L. R. W. Forrest, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, and were formerly in the occupation of the trustees and are now occupied by tenants together with a chawl and divers godowns and buildings built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, Solicitor to the mortgagee at his office, No. 2, Hornby Road, Fort.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th May, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Girgaum, near the Portuguese Church—

1 Handsome strong buggy, by Silk and Son.
1 Handsome single-seated brougham, by Wiburn and Co., of Long Acre.
1 Strong double-seated Madras-built victoria, barouche, by Simpson.
1 Madras-built door office shigram, by Simpson.
1 Second-hand brougham, by Windover.
1 do. do. by Anderson.
1 do. palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong mail phaeton by Lewis, of Salisbury.

The above are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CELEBRATED PRICE & CO.'S PERFUMERY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of 25 cases of the celebrated Price & Co.'s perfumery consisting of marrow oil, bear's grease, phillicome, Brown-windsor, toilet, honey and almond and glycerine soap, violet powder, lime juice and glycerine, lemon juice, sarsaparilla, lavendar, water, essence of jassamine, frangipani, victoria bouquet, damask rose, &c.

Under instructions from the sole liquidator of the Bombay Brick and Tile Factory, Limited, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at Powder Bunder, Mazagon, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., about 50,000 table bricks, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Abdulla Jeewa.

AUCTION SALE of English-made jewellery set with precious diamonds. On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, English-made jewellery, set with precious diamonds such as earrings, brooches, bracelets, rings, buttons, &c., &c.

The above are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

2 cases each 125 dozen Napoleon, Price and Co's. violet and millefleur nursery and toilet powder.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English built landau.
1 do. do. do. brougham.
1 do. mail phaeton.
1 strong second-hand shigram.
1 handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old.
1 handsome strong tonga with pair of dun color ponies, and harness. The ponies go in single harness.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable and surplus stores at the Gun-Carriage Factory, Colaba.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting old tiles, timber, wheels, &c., also about 350 cwt. of brass in pigs, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Collard & Collard," handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame and gilt table with marble top, 5 and 12 lights hanging chandeliers, 4 light hanging argand lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a first-rate single barrel express rifle by "Henry" in case with implements complete, a first-rate double barrel gun in case complete, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a pair of strong bay Australian horses, a handsome strong English-built 4-seated barouche on C. spring, a handsome strong mail-phaeton, sets of plated and brass mounted double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. JEFFERSON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 5 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade, above the Alexandra Institution, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Messrs. J. WESTALL and H. GILL.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 double-barrel breech-loading 12-bore gun, in good order complete with case.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
Just imported.

1 handsome strong English-built-square-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong landau.
1 do. glass-fronted brougham on C. Spring.
1 do. strong 4-seated barouche, in good order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 19th May, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PA

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......
RESERVE FUND ....

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SO
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE ST

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no inte
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed pe to be obtained on appli deposits received for thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the ch mercial towns and citie world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and stocks received for customer out charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..............................	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay December 12, 1885.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, Englan

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE DYNAMITE PARTY.

In view of the crisis in which England now finds itself, and the frequent references made on one side and the other to the proceedings of the dynamite party, it is advisable, the *Times* says, that the public should have accurate information with regard to the past and present activity of that party; and as it is in possession of such information, it thinks it right to place it before its readers. The facts and details may be absolutely relied upon:—

It will interest our readers in general, and the leaders of the dynamite party in particular, to learn (1) that a good deal more is ascertainable about the proceedings of the secret conspirators than they commonly believe; (2) that these desperate enterprises are at least as dangerous to those who undertake them as to those against whom they are directed. The story of the dynamitards is by no means of merely historical interest. The party is in existence at this moment, and its activity may break out again if events seem to demand or favour it. But there is something reassuring in the demonstration that the criminals who act—whatever may be the case with those who merely plot—do not work with impunity; that some five-and-twenty are in penal servitude; and that two, literally hoist with their own petard, lie dead at the bottom of the Thames. It is to the case of these last two men that we will first refer. It will be remembered that at a quarter to six on the evening of Dec. 13, 1884, an explosion took place under one of the arches of London Bridge. The shock was tremendous, but the bridge was scarcely injured. Investigations were made, and many explanations were given; one, which was generally believed at first, being that the dynamite had been let down by a string from the railing, and fired by a time-fuse. In a few days, however, an inspection made at low tide revealed the fact that the explosive had been placed against one of the holes with which the buttresses were originally pierced far below the level at which the water had been at the time of the explosion, and consequently that it must have been brought there by men in a boat. Fortunately the police had been warned some time before that the bridge would be attacked, and they had covered all these holes with stout iron gratings, thus undoubtedly saving the bridge. Then it came out that a man named Carter, a keeper of boats at Queenhithe Stairs, had let one at the time in question to two men, and that neither they nor the boat had ever been seen again.

Now, who were these two men? The answer is that one of them is unknown, but that the other was Captain William Mackey Lomasney, of Detroit, Michigan; and it is practically certain that he and his companion, with the boat, were blown to pieces by the explosion, that the mutilated bodies sank to the bottom, and that the fragments of the boat—it being a strong ebb tide at the time—floated here and there and were lost among the shipping.

Mackey Lomasney, whose proper name was Mackey, was believed to be a Cork man by birth, and he had been an active Fenian in his native city. In February 1868 he was arrested on suspicion of being the leader of the gang which robbed a gunsmith's shop in Patrick Street, Cork. He resisted arrest and shot a constable. Tried for murder, he was acquitted; but was convicted of treason-felony and sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude; and in February 1871 he was released on condition of his going to America, were he continued to plot against the English Government after the manner of his kind. He settled in Detroit, and set up a Roman Catholic book store in that town—a fact which is of importance in the chain of evidence identifying him with the London Bridge explosion; for, as some of our readers may remember, there was in the month of February 1885, two months after that explosion, a good deal of alarm caused by the discovery of some dynamite in a house in the Harrow Road. Now, in the previous October, the ground-floor of that house had been taken by two men, who gave the name of Marshall, and had been opened as a book-shop. In November a box of books had been sent from here addressed to "Captain Mackey Lomansey, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A."; for "Mr. Marshall," while attending to the greater matters of practical politics did not altogether neglect his private bookselling business at Detroit. In December the Marshalls disappeared. In February the owner of the house thought it time to call in the police, who broke open the shop and the back parlour, and in the latter discovered a quantity of dynamite, and, more significant still, some electrical apparatus for exploding it under water. Since that time neither the Marshalls nor Mackey Lomasney have been heard of. But the description given of one of them by the owner of the house in the Harrow Road, and given by Carter of one of the men who hired his boat, agrees with that of Mackey Lomasney—a small, thin man, with a squeaking voice. Moreover, it is a remarkable fact that the Fenian organisation in America is now paying a pension to Mackey Lomasney's widow.

The certainty that all the explosions perpetrated [illegible]re have been the work of one or other of two [illegible]rican organisations makes it important to [illegible]e what those organisations are. The first, [illegible] now of little importance, and which talks [illegible]l acts little, is that of O'Donovan Rossa; [illegible]d is the much more serious association [illegible] Clan-na-Gael.

[illegible] a society whose name is doubtless familiar [illegible]aders; its branches extend over the whole [illegible]nited States; it has resources, determina[illegible]d the power of acting with extraordinary [illegible]. Its heads are three in number—Alexander [illegible]n, of Chicago; General Michael Kerwin, of [illegible] York (sometimes called, "Mr. Tablett,' [illegible] his connection with the *Tablet* newspaper, a [illegible]w York publication); and Colonel Michael [illegible]and, of the same city. It is beyond all question [illegible] the Clan-na-Gael has been at the bottom of [illegible]he explosions that have been caused or [illegible]mpted since the spring of 1883, the men concern[illegible]d in which may be divided into three groups. The first consisted of Gallagher, Whitehead, Curtin, and Wilson, the heroes of the well-remembered Birmingham dynamite case, all of whom were convicted at the Central Criminal Court on May 28, 1883, and sentenced to penal servitude for life The second group included John Daly and J. F. Egan, who were tried at Warwick in July 1884, and received, the one a life sentence, and the other a sentence of twenty years. Daly's case, though the public were scarcely so much interested in it as in those of some others among the conspirators, was really the most serious of any, for the man himself was a desperado of the most unflinching type, and the task that he had in hand was nothing less than the wholesale murder of the most eminent men in the country His antecedents were of the usual kind—that is to say, he had been engaged in the Fenian rising of 1867, and later had lived for some years in New York in the company of John Devoy and John Breslin, the trustees of the "Skirmishing Fund." At one time he had a fierce quarrel with Rossa, which almost led to a duel; and at another it is believed that he was told off to murder James Carey, the Phœnix Park informer. Finding that task taken out of his hands by O'Donnell (who acted on his own impulse, and was not commissioned by any society), Daly set himself to imagine a plan which should bring him more fame than the killing of Carey could have done; and the plan was nothing less than the murder of the Ministers and chiefs of the Opposition by throwing a dynamite bomb on to the table of the House of Commons from the Strangers' Gallery. Into the details of this diabolical plot we need not enter. It is enough to say that Daly was arrested at Chester railway station in April 1884 with three well-made brass bombs on his person; that a bottle full of nitro-glycerine was found in the garden of his house at Birmingham; and that enough documentary evidence was forthcoming to leave no doubt as to the purpose for which he intended the bombs. One of them was afterwards experimentally exploded, with a result almost too ghastly to describe.

The third group commissioned by the Clan-na-Gael included Cunningham and Burton, sentenced for the double attempt upon the House of Commons and the Tower, but also known to have been concerned in the cloak-room explosions, as well as those on the Metropolitan Railway.

In their case also the money and the explosives were sent from America, and slabs of "atlas" powder were found, which were traced to the Repauno Chemical Company, Philadelphia. Lastly, we may mention the case of Wallace, alias Duff, tried last year for the Solihull murder, and sentenced, like so many of his friends, to penal servitude for life. The murder itself, as our readers will recollect, was a Fenian "execution" but that was not the only crime, or the worst, that can be traced to Mr. Duff, ex-Invincible, and member of the Clan-na-Gael Society. In point of fact, he had returned from America believing himself safe from pursuit on account of the Solihull affair, and his object was to engage men in London and other great towns to carry out the decrees of the Clan-na-Gael. The fact that he was recognised as the man "wanted" by the Warwick police, and arrested as he was getting off an omnibus in London, put a stop to his nefarious occupation.

These, then, are a few of the most important facts connected with the desperate conspiracy against the peace and the welfare of Great Britain which has of late years been proceeding among the American-Irish. The *Times* has judged it well to bring them together, and to publish them at the present time, partly because there is nothing that those gentlemen like so little as publicity at the wrong moment, and partly because the net results of the whole business are not discouraging to the friends of order. Two of the dynamite criminals perished by their own crime. Of the rest, twenty-five have received sentences of penal servitude, two-thirds of them life sentences, which all but two are now undergoing.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The enormous interest taken in the contest for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, which was run on the 28th April, seems to have resulted in the largest attendance ever known at Newmarket. Before the race the meeting of the three cracks was more talked about than any contest since the match between the Flying Dutchman and Voltigeur. Comparisons were also drawn between this year's Two Thousand and that famous and frequently mentioned one in which Bay Middleton defeated Elis. Certainly no contest in any previous year over the far-famed Rowley Mile has ever aroused anything approaching the partnership and widespread interest provoked by the competition of three such magnificent specimens of the English thorough-bred race horse as Minting, Ormonde, and Saraband. The two-year-old careers of these famous colts was of sufficient brilliancy to surround their names with a lustre which usually is not obtained until the classic events have given them an opportunity of trying their mettle at a more matured age. Thus Minting and Ormonde retired into the seclusion of winter quarters with an unbeaten certificate; and even if Saraband could not boast thus much, as he was beaten on two occasions last season, his record was such as to warrant his admirers in estimating his chance of winning the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby with the utmost confidence. Beyond some trifling fluctuations in a very sensitive market they maintained their financial status with credit from the instant speculation opened on the race some months ago until the eventual moment when the starter lowered his flag. Minting and Saraband will soon have another opportunity of measuring swords with their conqueror, and the extra half mile, combined with the peculiarly trying gradients on the Surrey Hills, will invest their Derby battle with the greatest interest, the more so as they will then be opposed by other worthy candidates for the blue riband, most notably The Bard who has never yet suffered defeat.

Describing the scene on the heath the *Standard* correspondent writes:—

Round the Judge's box—the throng extends both ways and far back, the public stands are densely crowded, and the Jockey Club Stand, where there is generally comfortable room, is also well filled, many ladies being among the visitors. Of course, the Ring are in full cry, but there seems to be comparatively little betting. "Fifty-five to fifty on the field;" and "Three to one bar one," expanding sometimes to one hundred to thirty, are the offers; but it seems to be felt that this is a race to be enjoyed for itself without the added excitement of betting, and then, moreover, there is the old question which of the three to choose? Meantime the half-dozen starters are at the post, a mile down on the broad green course, and Lord Marcus Beresford takes them in hand. One of them is a little unruly, but at length they are in line. Lord Marcus drops his red flag, the white advance flag is lowered, and a cry of "They're off" comes from the stands an exceptional occurrence, for there are no bells or bugles at Newmarket, and it is rarely that the impassive spectators give vent to those cries which are common on other courses. Coracle is making the running for Ormonde—that is to say, Coracle is trying to do so, but he cannot get on fast enough, and his mission is poorly accomplished. On they sweep till the low stumpy tree which is known as the bushes is reached. Coracle is now behind, the others are almost in line, and the critical point is coming. Which will crack first? Suddenly Archer in the white and gold striped jacket is seen to raise his arm. "Saraband's beat!" is the cry that instantaneously bursts forth, and beaten Saraband is. Minting and Ormonde are now descending the hill into the Abingdon Mile bottom in advance of the field; Watts, in Mr. Vyner's violet jacket and white belt, on Minting, lying on the right; Barrett, in the Duke of Westminster's famous yellow jacket, galloping with him; Tom Cannon on Mephisto, in Prince Soltykoff's pink, coming on behind; Archer still persevering with Saraband, but, as is evident, hopelessly. The race is between the first two, nothing else has a chance, and the eyes of the spectators are rivetted on the two jockeys, for whoever first moves in his saddle will almost inevitably be beaten. "When it comes to racing the winner will be Minting," Matthew Dawson had remarked; but, alas for the prophecy! It is Watts who first grows uneasy. He looks anxiously at the other, then suddenly gets up his whip and begins to ride. Barrett glances at him, just shakes up his colt, and Ormonde draws to the front with the utmost ease, and wins by something like a couple of lengths without the semblance of an effort. Ormonde has the glory of the day, and there is a rush to the Birdcage to see him return. "I congratulate you, Duke! Splendid performance!" sounds from the little crowd of friends who surround its owner, and every one who knows his Grace and can reach him thinks it absolutely essential to shake him by the hand, courtesies which the Duke, obviously delighted, cordially returns. The jockeys who rode in the race confirm the impression spectators had formed. "He would have won easily if the race had been over three furlongs, and he would win still more easily if they had gone on to the top of the town," is the verdict of Tom Cannon, who finished third on Mephisto. Archer has no excuse for Saraband. "My horse ran very badly. I could not even get third," he remarks in answer to a question.

The running is thus described:—

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs each, h ft, for three-year-olds: colts, 9st, fillies, 8st 9lb; second to receive 200 sovs out of the stakes, and third to save stake. R.M. (1 mile 17 yards). Eighty: two subs.

Duke of Westminster's Ormonde, b c. by Bend Or—Lily Agnes (yellow, black cap)	G. Barrett	1
Mr. Vyner's Minting, b c by Lord Lyon—Mint Sauce (violet, white belt)	J. Watts	2
Prince Soltykoff's Mephisto, ch c. by Robert the Devil—Mes Merrilies (pink, black cap)	T. Cannon	3
Mr. Childwick's Saraband, ch c. by Muncaster—Highland Fling (white and gold stripes, claret cap)	F. Archer	0
Duke of Westminster's Coracle, bl c, by Hermit—Barchettina (yellow, black belt, and black cap)	Viney	0
Mr. Manton's St. Mirin, br c, by Hermit—Lady Paramount (scarlet)	F. Barrett	0

BETTING AT STARTING.

11 to 10 agst Minting	33 to 1 agst Mephisto
3 — 1 — Saraband	33 — 1 — St. Mirin
7 — 2 — Ormonde	200 — 1 — Coracle

BETTING—1, 2.

6 to 4 on Minting	4 to 1 agst Mephisto
5 — 4 — Ormonde	4 — 1 — St. Mirin
Evens — Saraband	

When Lord Marcus Beresford gave the signal the lot were in beautiful line, and St. Mirin on the left was the first to show with an advantage but it was only slight, and before a hundred yards had been covered, Coracle, who held a position on the extreme right, was driven to the front, and made strong running from St. Mirin, with Minting just on the left of the Kingsclere second string, and Ormonde in the centre lying very handy, Saraband being on the extreme left, with Mephisto last at the heels of Ormonde, at the T.Y.C. winning post. When half the journey had been covered, Coracle and St. Mirin had spun themselves out, and Ormonde took up the running, Minting closely attending him, whilst Saraband now drew into third place, Mephisto at the same time improving his position. The first to give way was Saraband, who was in hopeless trouble by the time the Bushes were reached, whereupon Ormonde and Minting came right away. Half-way down the hill the favourite headed Ormonde, but the slight advantage he obtained was quickly wrested from him, and nearly a quarter of a mile from home Ormonde had placed the issue beyond doubt. He took a clear lead in the Abingdon Mile Bottom, and bounding up the hill like a lion won very easily by two lengths; Minting finished about ten lengths in front of Mephisto, who passed Saraband a hundred yards from home, and defeated him by about two lengths for third place; then at a clear interval came St. Mirin, with Coracle beaten off. Time, 1min. 46 4-5sec.

The One Thousand was run on the afternoon of the departure of the mail. The weather was beautifully fine, a welcome change after the cold of the preceding days. The following was the result:—

The One Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, h ft, for three-year-old fillies; 8st 12lb each; second to receive 200 sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save her stake. R.M. Fifty-seven subs.

Duke of Hamilton's Miss Jummy, by Petrarch—Lady Portland	J. Watts	1
Prince Soltykoff's Argo Navis	H. Arnull	2
Lord Zetland's Jewel Song	J. Woodburn	3
Lord Cadogan's Sagitta	F. Barrett	0
Lord Ellesmere's Cataract	G. Barrett	0
Lord Falmouth's Doncaster Belle	F. Archer	0
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Sunrise	T. Cannon	0
Mr. C. J. Lefevre's Consigne	F. Webb	0
Duke of Portland's Modwena	C. Wood	0
Lord Rosebery's Lily Maid	J. Goater	0

BETTING AT STARTING.

2 to 1 agst Modwena	100 to 6 agst Sunrise
11 — 4 — Miss Jummy	20 — 1 — Sagitta
8 — 1 — Cataract	33 — 1 — Lily Maid
100 — 8 — Consigne	33 — 1 — Argo Navis
100 — 8 — Jewel Song	

Sagitta quickly held a lead of fully 20 lengths, her nearest opponents being Argo Navis and Cataract, with Lily Maid next, and Miss Jummy in the centre, heading the others, of whom Modwena was the most prominent, the last pair being Doncaster Belle and Consigne. Sagitta died away beaten at the Bushes. Here Miss Jummy took up the running and came down the hill closely attended by Cataract and Argo Navis, with Modwena, Jewel Song, and Lily Maid the most prominent of the others. Modwena was well beaten a quarter of a mile from home, and shortly afterwards Cataract also held out signals of distress; Miss Jummy had the race in hand before entering the Abingdon Mile Bottom, and won in a common canter by a length and a half: a neck between the second and third: Modwena was fourth; Time, 1min. 52 2-5sec.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

MR. GLADSTONE AT HAWARDEN CHURCH.

The Rev. Stephen Gladstone, the rector of Hawarden, has sent to the *Liverpool Daily Post* what he calls "a moderate specimen of the almost daily epistolary favours which he is now receiving from Ireland." They are usually annonymous, but this one has an apparently genuine signature, and is as follows:—

Hazel Point, Nenagh, Ireland, April 21.

Dear Sir,—Is the report true that visitors attending the services at Hawarden Church, especially those at which Mr. Gladstone attends, have to pay an admission fee for the purpose of seeing the right hon. gentleman who unfortunately is at present at the head of her Majesty's Government? I am not surprised to learn from the newspaper reports of the unseemly scenes which have taken place wherever that blood-guilty old man presents himself in public, but I should have thought that an English church was the last place that would have been selected as the show-room for the murderer of Gordon.—Faithfully yours, Thos. S. Wellesley Bernard.—The Rev. Stephen Gladstone, Hawarden.

The reverend gentleman adds in his communication that there have been no "scenes" at Hawarden Church, and that there has been no resort to such ungenerous ideas as admission fees, or even to pew rents.

MISCONDUCT OF SPANISH PRIESTS.

Public feeling in Spain is rising against the priesthood, and this feeling (the Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says) is powerfully aided by the acts of the priests themselves. "An hour previous to his assassination Bishop Izquierdo stringently prohibited the placing of collection tables in any church on Thursday and Friday last, except those in aid of the maternity hospitals; the placing of such tables for purposes anything but useful and charitable having become a serious abuse, and even a scandal. The bishop is hardly buried when the clergy shew their respect for his orders and memory by placing more tables than ever before in the churches of Madrid The people are indignant at this want of feeling. They have now a fresh incitement to the condemnation and coarse ridicule of priests. A young priest, concealing his profession, paid court to a girl in Madrid, who refused to listen to him, although he proffered marriage. The girl's brother, learning that her suitor was a priest, abused the pretender roundly. From words they came to blows, and both were arrested. On his being searched at the police station it was found that the priest wore a belt, to which was attached a five-barrelled revolver. It is this last fact, in view of recent events, that most attracts public attention. The priest arrested comes from Cordoba, and is aged 28. The vulgar do not hesitate to attribute the explosion of a petard in a church at Garnada on Good Friday to the priests themselves, who they allege desire to recover the monopoly in the sale of candles, by shewing that it is unsafe to procure them elsewhere. It has long been felt by all true Roman Chatolics in Spain that the immorality which has reached an almost incredible point in their religious teachers must be swept away. The fear of damaging the Apostolic Church has kept them so long silent. Now that events have broken this treacherous calm, a storm that will shake the Church to its foundation appears imminent."

FRANCE AND GERMAN SPIES

The new French law against espionage was printed in the leading columns of last evening's semi-official *North German Gazette*, with the subjoined comments, in prominent type:—

"The characteristic feature of the law is that nowhere does it demand the existence or proof of a penal intention. With the vague wording of the law its chief importance will consist in the manner in which Chauvinistic judges will apply it. To what petty oppressions (*chicanen*) it can lead may be seen among other things from line 1 of article 5, according to which any one entering a fortified place, under concealment of his position or profession, may be visited with a minimum punishment of imprisonment for one year. It has been notorious for several years back that every person who sets foot on French soil at Pagny, and looks like a German officer in civil dress, is asked for his papers. Should the new arrival turn out to be an officer, his name and description are telegraphed to the well-known 'Bureau contra Espionnage' at Paris, of which an agent is then ready to receive him at the station and follow him to his quarters. Now as most (German) officers, from an apprehension of trouble—which, it must be said, is seldom justified—deny their nationality and rank in their (Paris) hotels, it may be assumed that a large number of these harmless travellers for pleasure figure as spies in the thick dossier of the War Minister, which he laid before the Committee of the Chamber. But according to the letter of the law, such a cautious tourist, who sojourns in Pairs, and therefore, in a 'place forte,' would be liable to punishment, or should his innocent excursions lead him, while being watched, to the environs of Paris and to the neighbourhood of forts, and should he inquire his way of a *paysan*, he can now pretty safely rely on his being arrested."

A REMARKABLE BANKRUPTCY.

At the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court on April 29, Mr. George Wright, landowner and gentleman farmer, of Park-lane, Doncaster, came up for public examination.

The official receiver (Mr. W. J. Clegg) stated that the debtor's liabilities amounted to about £16,212 4s. 6d., and the assets, after paying preferential creditors, amounted to £1,158 14s. 10d. In answer to questions, the debtor said he was 33 years of age, and at 21 he was entitled to an estate called Lindum near Doncaster, the rents of which were about £1,000 a year. In July, 1875, he borrowed £10,000, and subsequently £40,000, on the estate, out of which latter sum he paid back the £10,000. He subsequently sold the estate for £11,000 beyond the encumbrances upon it. In 1880 he came into possession, under an uncle's will, of Stanedge Moors and Broomhead Moors, which he sold in the following year for £17,000. His uncle died in 1860, leaving him £1,000 a year, which he had been drawing since. It was payable to him during his life, unless he became bankrupt, and the trustees had now decided to pay it to his wife. In 1878 he purchased the Park-lane property near Doncaster, for £30,150; property at Westmoor, for £3,400; and Warren House Farm, for £6,700. He borrowed from his late uncle various sums amounting to £15,000, and from another uncle a sum, with interest, to the extent of £4,641 10s. 3d. In 1879 he mortgaged the Park-lane Estate for £15,000, of which he had repaid £3,500. In 1880 he borrowed £2,000, in the next year £1,000, and in 1883 he further mortgaged Warren Farm for £6,000. He had also borrowed £630 from Mr. Statter, of Manchester, his father-in-law, and he was owing the bank at Doncaster £1,595. To the best of his belief he had made payments amounting to £47,366, and he had spent nearly £20,000 in improving his estates.

The official receiver remarked that since the debtor came of age, 12 years ago, he had received £116,000, and there was a heavy deficiency besides the rents. The debtor had been living at the rate of £5,000 a year, and in his opinion he ought not to be allowed to pass.

DEATH OF THE BANFF NATURALIST.

Thomas Edward, the Banff naturalist, who attained a wide fame through the story of his life written by Mr. Smiles, died on April 27, after a long illness. Edward was born in 1814 at Gosport, Portsmouth, where his father, a private in the Fifeshire Militia, was stationed after returning from the Peninsular war. The elder Edward, who was a handloom weaver, subsequently settled in Aberdeen. Early in life Thomas showed indications of a great love of animals, insects, and creatures of every description. He made extensive excursions in search of specimens, and many amusing anecdotes are told to illustrate his extreme fondness for even the most repulsive subjects in the animal creation. To his mother he was a source of constant trouble, for she disliked many of the creatures with which the boy constantly came home—in his pockets, in his cap, or concealed about his body. On one occasion he took off his shirt to wrap a bee's "byke" in it. Edward was an unmanageable boy, with no love of books. He had been discharged from three schools before he was six years old, partly on account of a habit of playing truant, and partly because he alarmed his fellow-shcholars by bringing jackdaws, worms, and beetles into school with him. Edward was sent to work at a tobacco factory at the age of six, and subsequently to Grandholm Wool Mill. He had there the opportunity to indulge to the full his love of natural objects. At eleven he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, and at the age of eighteen he had gone through many severe trials. He joined the militia, but his love of insects proved fatal to his military ambition. When at drill one day a butterfly fluttered past, and Edward, forgetting discipline, broke from the ranks, pursued and captured the insect. He was brought back a prisoner and subsequently discharged. In his twentieth year Edward went to work as a shoemaker at Banff, and there he pursued so successfully his researches in natural history that he added a great deal to the scientific store of knowledge. When he married, at twenty-three, his wages were 9s. 6d. a week, and he had to work till late all the year round; but he often spent nights in the fields and caves searching for insects and strange flowers. For fifteen years Edward carried on most of his researches by night, and he had many narrow escapes though the eagerness with which he pursued his object. He completed a splendid collection, and in 1846 exhibited it in Aberdeen. The exhibition was a failure, and he had to sell the collection for 20l. to defray the expenses. He set to work to form another collection, and was most successful. His researches add greatly to the knowledge of natural history, as he embodied the new facts in papers written to scientific magazines. In 1866 Edward was elected a member of several leading scientific societies. Latterly he has acted as curator of Banff Museum. After the publication of his biography by Mr. Smiles, Edward's genius was publicly recognised by a presentation of 333l. made to him in Aberdeen, and he was awarded by the Queen a pension of 50l. a year.

THE MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

Some time back, in 1883, a quantity of valuable silver-gilt plate and many ornamental objects in jewelry belonging to the Maharajah were sold by auction by Messrs. Phillips and Neale, at their well-known rooms in New Bond Street, when it was expected that the whole of the property at Elveden Hall, near Thetford, in Suffolk, would also be sold, in consequence of the Maharajah going to reside in his native country. It was, however, found that the necessary consent of the Crown to the Maharajah's leaving England could not then be obtained, and the sale of the costly furniture accordingly did not take place. It appears now that the Maharajah has completely broken up the establishment kept for so many years in Suffolk, and the auctioneers entered upon the sale, on the premises, of all the furniture and contents of Elveden Hall, beginning on April 27 and continuing the sale each day up to May 5 inclusive. There is an immense quantity of the most costly and well-made furniture, most of it in amboyna wood, with ebony inlay and gilt with ormolu mountings, of the most expensive and elaborate kind of work. Besides these are suites of Indian work in sandal wood, inlaid with ivory, covered in fine Italian needlework and velvets; suites of ebonised furniture inlaid in hard woods with ormolu mounts, and covered with cashmere embroideries; suites of splendid gilt chairs, settees, ottomans, etc., and numerous ornamental pieces of candelabra, stands, vases, plaques, statuettes, fountains, lamps, Sevres and Dresden china, and a stud of horses. The sale is attracting much attention, and the catalogues, sold at 1s. each, have been going off by the thousand.

REVOLT IN A PENITENTIARY.

A revolt occurred on April 24 among the convicts at the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, near Montreal, where about one thousand men are confined. At a preconcerted signal given in the yard the convicts leaped upon the unsuspecting guards and overpowered and tied them. Sixteen guards were thus captured, and the convicts obtained possession of the interior of the prison. They took the guards' pistols, and then captured and bound the warden, Mr. Laviotette. The convicts seized crowbars and other implements, and moved to the walls to batter down the gates. Nine more guards were on the walls armed with rifles. They ordered the criminals back to their cells. The convicts, however, held the warden before them as a target and advanced. He shouted "Never mind me, men! Fire away, do your duty!" On the guards hesitating, he repeated the command, and the fusillade began, both side firing. The convicts then brought a ladder to mount the wall. Carriveau, a French-Canadian, mounted to the parapet and was shot dead. A desperate fight ensued, but the rifles proved better than the pistols. Mr. Laviotette received four bullets and was severely wounded. The guards aimed so well that they shot down and wounded sixteen of the convicts. The dismayed felons at length retreated, threw down their arms, and sought refuge in their cells; and the guards, following, locked them in, after a contest lasting nearly two hours. Mr. Laviotette and two of the convicts were expected to die. None of the prisoners escaped.

TIPS TO SERVANTS.

Writing on the subject of tips to servants, a contemporary says:—

The famous Jonas Hanway wrote a pamphlet on this subject, being immediately prompted to this on hearing from Sir Timothy Waldoan amusing incident in his own experience. He dined one day with the Duke of Newcastle, and on leaving the house he had to pay tax to several servants, and at last put a crown into the hand of the cook, who returned it, saying, "Sir, I do not take *silver!*" "Don't you, indeed," said the worthy baronet, putting his money in his pocket, "then I do not give *gold!*" Mr. Hanway was once politely reproached by a friend in high station for not coming oftener to dine with him. "Indeed, my lord, I cannot afford it," he said, and explained that he could give his money more usefully than to well-paid and well-fed servants. On another occasion he was paying the servants, who as usual appeared as he was leaving the house where he had dined. "Sir, your great-coat," said one, upon which he paid a shilling. "Your hat," said a second—another shilling. "Your umbrella"—a shilling. "Your gloves, sir." "Why, friend," said Mr. Hanway "you may keep the gloves, they are not worth a shilling!" The Duke of Newcastle told this story to George III., who laughed heartily; but on reading Mr. Hanway's pamphlet, which the duke had left with him, he took the matter more seriously. He sent for his head cook and two or three of the chief servants of his household, and told them that, as they were well paid for their services, he would not be subject to being taunted with having his servants paid by others. "I will not," said his Majesty, "allow a single vail to be taken in my household, and the first who is guilty of the offence shall be dismissed." This royal command caused great grumbling, but his Majesty's firmness was well known, and the example was followed by many noblemen and gentlemen. So fierce was the resentment of the whole fraternity of servants that, on the next public appearance of the King at Drury Lane, a howl of disloyal execration sounded from the pit and the galleries, which were packed with servants determined thus to express their anger at losing a large part of their perquisities by the King's influence.

THE NEW ROUTE TO JAPAN.

We take the following from an article on the above subject in the current number of the *Nautical Magazine*:—

The London letters, via America, are landed in Japan in the summer months in twenty-nine days, and from that to thirty-three, according to the season of the year—an additional day is occasionally put on by snow troubles in the Rocky Mountains. By the conditions of distance, the Canadian-borne mail should beat this time, but such an assumption is by no means to be relied on. The composite track from Vancouver leads through zones of strong head winds, which blow with little decrease in force or continuance as far down as the thirtieth parallel. It is usual for the steamers standing westward to have a gale of wind every four days right in her teeth, and lasting each forty-eight hours. In order to escape such, the American ships stand down into thirty, but if a steamer from British Columbia does so—and there will be need for it—what becomes of the alleged shorter distance? However, whether by Canadian or American railways, the old idea of the sixteenth century is realised, and the last new route may well be regarded as a north-west passage to "further India." Respecting the advantages conferred upon the important possessions of Hong Kong, and about which much has been said twenty-four hours of time would cover all that can be gained by Canada, notwithstanding the 1,100 miles which that route shortens the distance under that of San Francisco. That great centre of the China coast trade is in this respect something like Auckland and the cities of New South Wales, nearly, but not quite, half way round the world—from London—measured by the time the various mail steamers occupy in reaching it.

The English mail, via Brindisi, arrives in Hong Kong in not less than thirty-four and a-half days. It has, probably, never turned up under that time. The London mail by San Francisco gets to Hong Kong in from thirty-four days to thirty-eight, according to the weather up north, the average being about one day longer than Brindisi. According to distance, the London letters, *via* Vancouver, should reach Hong Kong in thirty-three days, but it has already been shown that such gain of time could not be depended on. It would be in the homeward run, in the region of fair winds where the chances would be so much in favour of the Canadian route. Port Hamilton will only be a gainer by this route, when the branch steamer calls there. Professor Lawrence, in discussing the question of reaching India by way of Canada, for imperial purposes in the transport of troops, is assuredly a little mistaken in supposing that they could be conveyed from Halifax to Calcutta in thirty-nine days after stopping at Hong Kong and Singapore to pick up supplies and "reinforcements." It is pretty well known by those who have had much experience of the Northern Pacific, that the time by fast steamers could not be depended on between Vancouver and Hong Kong, in anything less than twenty-five days. Allowing two days for supplies, &c., at two ports, and twelve days steaming up to the City of Calcutta, with the five days for railway transport from Halifax, gives us fourty-four days—just five beyond his reckoning. The professor endeavours to prove that during a European war, in which we were engaged, it would also be preferable and safer to send the Canadian garrisons by this route into India, rather than by the Cape of Good Hope route. This is supposing the Suez Canal is closed against us. He also is reported as saying that it requires thirty-eight days for a steamer to reach Calcutta—from London—by the Suez Canal. As a matter of fact, there are several steamers which regularly reach Calcutta from British ports in thirty-five days, after stopping twice on the road to discharge cargo. Again, the short way to India is not round by Ceylon to Calcutta, with its long, tedious, and dangerous river, but to Bombay direct from Suez. There the railway is available to most parts of the Empire.

The fact is, that if troops were wanted in any part of India north of Madras, and two batches left Halifax by the Cape and the professor's proposed route, respectively, we should have the Cape ship dropping her anchor in Bombay harbour before the professor's men had sighted the Singapore hills. The distance by the Cape is 11,072 miles to Bombay; and the distance from Halifax to Calcutta, via Vancouver, is 11,600 miles. With this six hundred miles against the Canadian journey, along with other difficulties and dangers already enumerated, such ideas of the new route may be dismissed as *eccentric* if nothing more. The great circle course from Vancouver to Hong Kong passes through an unnavigable region. The modified tract leads through latitudes enshrouded in perpetual fogs, in summer, with a temperature at 40 degs.; and in winter is swept by storms of wind and snow, with a climate like that of Shetland.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—**PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.**

CHARGE OF LIBELLING A LADY.

Marie Therese Allemann, French governess, of 21, Chester-terrace, Pimlico, was charged on remand at Westminster Police-court on April 29, before Mr. Partridge, with writing false and defamatory libels of and concerning Lady Margaret Williams Bulkeley.

Mr. Taylor, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. St. John Wontner for the defence.

The defendant was formerly governess to Lady Bulkeley's daughter at 19, Chesham-place, where also resided Mr. Charles Williams Bulkeley, J.P., her ladyship's brother-in-law. The defendant left in May last year, and since that time letters and post-cards of a very offensive character, addressed to Lady Bulkeley and her brother-in-law, have been received at the house in Chesham-place and been forwarded to their present residence at Egham. The matter complained of as libellous was as follows, on a post-card, addressed to Mr. Bulkeley:—

"My dear Charlie,—I know you do not care for me, and I love you without hope. Then you must believe I speak the truth. Beware, you are in bad hands, and will be the victim of an old, wicked, and heartless woman."

On a post-card addressed to Lady Williams Bulkeley, at 19, Chesham-place, January 27th:—

"My dear Madge,—

"Look at your faded face and think,
As broken glass no cement can redress—
So beauty, blemish'd once, for ever's lost,
In spite of physic, painting, pain and cost."

There were a great number of other cards and letters of a most offensive nature also put forward as libels written by the defendant, including one as under:—

"Dear Charley,—You think Madge clever, but she is more wicked than clever. She is no beauty; her figure is not too bad, though the hips are too high, the waist too short, the back too narrow, the neck too long and furrowed all over, as well as her face. You must be bewitched and stupid. Why do you not get out of her horrible clutches? To be weak is miserable, don't be frightened of her, and she will be frightened of you. I have nothing to hope, and therefore nothing to fear. Let me give some good advice, and believe me, in my undying love, 'Vera.'"

On the last occasion Mr. Nethercliff, the expert in hand-writing, swore that the letter and cards were by certain peculiarities undoubtedly in the defendant's hand writing, accepting her admitted correspondence as the basis of his investigation. The defendant was then remanded in custody, being unable to find bail. Mr. Partridge taking this course as a card of disgusting and obscene nature had been received by Mr. Bulkeley since the proceedings commenced.

On the case now being called on, Mr. Taylor said he had no desire that the case should go for trial if the defendant was willing to enter into recognisances to be of future good behaviour. He understood that she was willing to leave the country immediately.

Mr. Partridge: Will you be satisfied with her own recognisances?

Mr. Taylor: I am not; she has no friends.

Mr. Wontner: I have discussed this matter with my friend. This lady, as she has from the first, positively denies the authorship of these objectionable letters. I am not going to invite any discussion on the point; but that being her view, and as it is not her intention to remain in England, she can have no objection to enter into her own recognisances.

Mr. Partridge: The evidence was very clear that the letters were written by her.

Mr. Wontner: I only wish her denial to go forth for what it is worth.

The defendant agreed to be bound over, and was released on the condition that she would be of future good behaviour.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA IN RUSSIA.

An important circular addressed by the Minister of Education to the curators of the different scholastic districts to a certain extent, says a St. Petersburg telegram of April 22, confirms the statements as to a recrudescence of revolutionary propaganda. The Minister states in this document that the first half-year's term under the new university statutes has passed off fairly well, though he hopes that the future will show improvement. "To my great regret however," continues the Minister, "information has recently reached the department that evil-intentioned persons have again begun to use various covert means and pretexts, such as the plea of philanthropy, to draw the more unwary and weak-minded among the students into their dangerous meshes." The curators and all others in authority in the educational establishments are reminded of the ample discretionary and arbitrary power which they possess under the new statutes, and are urgently requested to use it energetically and strictly to stop all attempts at agitation in time.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

At the invitation and expense of General Annenkoff, the constructor of the railway to Merv, Herr Grote, with a staff of Russian assistants, has been conducting some successful experiments in artesian well boring along the course of the Trans-caspian line. The worst part of the new railway route to Central Asia is the section of thirty or forty miles inland of Port Michaelovsk, where the Caspian seems to have receded and left a belt of more or less arid sand. To convey water to the stations and watch-houses along this desert strip General Annenkoff, it may be remembered, laid down an English pipe-line last autumn. Commencing here, Herr Grote succeeded in reaching water at different places at 70 feet, and subsequent investigations have demonstrated that it will be possible not only to furnish a supply sufficient for the railway, but also for purposes of cultivation. It is well, says *Engineering*, that this fact should be appreciated by those politicians and officers who overlook the important rôle that is being played by engineering in the race of empire expansion. Only a short time ago Mr. Charles Marvin stated that the competition between Russia and England was no longer a "conflict between the slow Russian camel of the Asiatic steppes and the swift English steamer, but between the rapid Russian locomotive and the slower English steamer." Yet, completely ignoring the extension by railway of the magnificent line of communication afforded by the Volga and Caspian, Lord Charles Beresford more recently advocated that England should still further handicap herself by resorting afresh to the roundabout Cape route. In the columns of a military contemporary, again, there has been a controversy between General Kaye and others with reference to the difficulties Russia would encounter in marching from Herat to Candahar, which curiously illustrates the incapacity of officers of the old school to realise the services engineering can render to an enterprising foe. To General Kaye the occasional bits of wilderness lying between Herat and the river Helmund constitute a tremendous obstacle, and he seems unable to conceive that a waterless march can have its rigours easily and rapidly mitigated by the use of pipe-lines and artesian wells, as already employed in Central Asia, and the difficulty done away with altogether by covering the barren expanse with a railway. By establishing a series of artesian wells, and doubling and trebling the expanse of irrigation stretching from the Caspian to Penjdeh, Russia will very soon secure for herself large local resources, and the efforts she is making to do this should be a warning to those who forget what similar activity could achieve between Herat and the Helmund. We question whether, in the Russian advance, the engineer is not becoming a far more potent factor than the irrepressible Cossack.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF THE CAUCASUS.

The journal of the Finance Minister published under official auspices in Russia gives the following particulars of the agricultural and industrial resources of the Caucasus for the year 1884, for which the returns are alone complete. It says:—"The wheat harvest for that year amounted to 30 million chetwerts (equivalent to nearly 165 million bushels), or five million chetwerts more than in 1883. The principal productions are winter crops, oats and maize. The manufactured articles reached the value of 34,652,000 roubles, produced by 14,574 factories and workshops of all kinds. Silk culture, which employed 615 different establishments, attained a value of 840,000 roubles. Among other productions were 87,545 poods of copper, 1,183,000 poods of manganese, 52,620 poods of oil, 20,457 poods of sulphur, 1,562,507 poods of salt, and 44,000 roubles' worth of silver and tin (a pood=36·08 lbs.). There were also in the Caucasus 18½ million head of cattle of all kinds. Horses are most numerous in the governorship of Stavropol, with an average of 25 per 100 of the population, in that of the Kuban with an average of 24, and in the Terek with an average one of 23. Fishing is actively pursued along the Kur, where it brought in a revenue of 1,499,327 roubles."

STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES IN GERMANY.

From the draft of a Bill for establishing in Berlin a University seminary for the study of Oriental languages, which has been presented to the Federal Council, it appears that the seminary is intended to be a Prusso-Imperial undertaking, the Reich contributing a half of its expense, in the shape of 20,000 marks down, and a maximum annual grant of 36,000 marks, while the Prussian Government will find the other moiety. The motive for the Bill is declared to be "the continued development of our relations to Asia and to Africa, and the increasing necessity for enlarging our knowledge of the languages of the East and Eastern Asia, not only in the interest of the interpreter service, but also in that of other professions" (consular and mercantile being no doubt meant.) The seminary will be formed on the model of the schools for Eastern tongues at Paris and Vienna, and will teach Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Hindostanee, Chinese, and Japanese. Each of these languages will be taught by a German who has acquired his knowledge of it in the country where it is spoken, and he will be assisted by a native instructor. To encourage attendance on the lectures these will be free, and, furthermore, scholarships will be granted.

WAR MATERIAL FOR THE BURMESE.

Messrs. Mackenzie Bros., of Mark Lane write to the *Times*:—Referring to the letter of your Rangoon Correspondent published in your issue of the 19th ultimo, regarding our offer to supply certain cannon to the late Burmese Government, upon which a question was asked by Mr. Gregory in the House last Friday, and the Under-Secretary of State's reply, we have to request that in justice to us you will publish the following more detailed statement of the facts. We supplied a steamer and flats to the Burmese Government in 1884, which gave them satisfaction, and led to negotiations with the Ambassadors in Paris for further business. Among other matters, the Ambassadors asked if we could supply cannon of a modern type and other arms, which they said were wanted to enable King Theebaw to put down insurrection in Bhamo and strengthen that place against the Chinese. These negotiations began in the winter of 1884-5, and our letter of September 30, 1885, which your correspondent makes so much of, was merely the final letter of correspence began long before there were any complications between Burmah and this country. Even at the time when that letter was written there was no expectation in the minds of the Ambassadors or in ours that hostilities would ever break out between King Theebaw and the British Government. Both they and we supposed that the King would submit to any terms dictated to him, and, as a matter of fact, the Viceroy's *ultimatum* was not, we believe, despatched to him from Calcutta for some weeks after the date of our letter. We had naturally no knowledge at the time of the course of correspondence pending between King Theebaw and the Viceroy. We considered ourselves quite at liberty to offer arms to the representatives of a friendly Power, though, of course, it would have been impossible for us to despatch arms after hostilities had once broken out. What attracted public attention in our letter, apparently, was the offer to send the cannon and the carriages, &c., by separate steamers. This was rendered necessary by the fact that the cannon were to be ready two months before the carriages could be delivered. We furnished the India Office with Messrs. Withworth's letter proving this, and should have been glad had the forms of the House permitted the Under-Secretary to read our explanation in full. The further proposal to pack the guns, &c., as ordinary heavy freight was to meet an objection of the Ambassadors that unless this was done the charges of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company for freight would be prohibitory. It did not occur to us as possible that the real nature of a consignment of such magnitude and the importance as a battery of heavy guns could be concealed on entry at any port in the world. By packing in parts facility of handling was obtained, and this was the only object of the suggestion. Thus the shipping arrangements proposed were either rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case, or designed to meet the special requirements of our clients. We may add that throughout the negotiations the Ambassadors assumed that the Burmese had a perfect right to import arms, and we knew of no reason why they should not; that was, however, entirely their affair, and not ours. The latter part of our letter advising the cultivation of friendly relations with India reads curiously, no doubt, in a business offer to supply arms, but, like the rest, admits of a simple explanation. The Ambassadors were anxious to be received here, and asked us, as they probably asked others, how they could manage this. Diplomatic negotiations are not in our line of business, but, as a matter of courtesy to them, we waited on Colonel Sir Owen T. Burne at the India Office and told their story, and then communicated to them in simple language such as we knew they best understood, what we gathered to be the outcome of his remarks—viz., that the Burmese should treat first with the Viceroy of India. Finally, we would explain that the letter found at Mandalay was addressed to the second Ambassador there at his request, a duplicate being sent to him in Paris. All our negotiations were with the Ambassadors in Europe, and the blue-book shows how entirely the outbreak of actual hostilities took them by surprise. They always anticipated that Theebaw would yield eventually to the Viceroy's demands, and they therefore continued the negotiations for arms for frontier defence begun nearly a year before. Our good faith throughout cannot fairly be questioned.

"No. 1" AND THE IRISH CRISIS.

The *New York Herald* prints an account of an interview which one of its staff has had with Patrick Joseph Percy Tynan, the "Number One" who figured so conspicuously some years ago in connection with the "Irish Invincibles." The following are the chief passages of the reporter's notes: "What do I think of Mr. Gladstone's bill as a solution of the Irish difficulty?" said Mr. Tynan; "I do not believe it is any solution. Should it pass it will not be of the least benefit to Ireland." "Do you still believe in physical force?" "I do. For a long time I have been willing to say or do nothing against 'constitutional agitation.' The Irish people seemed to be united in following the lead of Mr. Parnell, and I was curious to see what he could achieve under the most favourable circumstances. In view of the recent proceedings in Parliament, I emphatically pronounce peaceful agitation a failure. What benefit can this so-called Home Rule be to the Irish people with the restrictions laid upon their Parliamentary Constitution? Their Upper Chamber, which would be composed of the landlord class, would be mischievously obstructive of all measures the Lower House might bring forward to benefit the people. A Parliament, to be of any benefit to the people, must be a purely democratic Parliament. Putting the police under the control of the Imperial Government is another defect in the bill. That I consider to be one of the most degrading portions of the bill. I know it is said that if the Irish Parliament had control of the police the union of the two countries would be jeopardised at some time or other. A moment's reflection will show the fallacy of this argument. The Irish constabulary amounts to only 12,000 men, and of what avail would that force be—well drilled as it is—against the armies that could be brought against it by the Imperial Government? In the new order of things proposed Ireland would have no representations in the British Parliament. From the Home Rule standpoint I say that it is absolutely essential she should. It is through her obstruction in the palace at Westminster that she has attracted the attention of the world. Through her little county board—for that is all the 'Parliament' means—in Dublin she would never again be heard of unless she spoke through the rifle or the cannon." "What else do you object to in the bill?" "Keeping the control of the customs in the Imperial Government. It is one of the greatest evidences of the insincerity of the Ministry. Ireland with her magnificent harbours all around the coast and her incomparable waterpower ought to be as flourishing as England if she had the making of her own laws. Under the proposed new régime can she utilise these powers? I don't see how she can. The friends of the bill claim that Ireland would discriminate against English goods and manufactures. Well, England has been doing the same against Ireland for hundreds of years. Why England's colonies do it to-day. Let Ireland have the control of her police, of her own purse, and a representation in the British Parliament, and then she would have something like Home Rule." "Why you speak as if you were a Home Ruler yourself, Mr. Tynan?" "If I do I don't believe that Ireland will get what I refer to. There are thousands in Ireland like myself. In the last election it was shown that Tipperary had 25,000 voters on the roll, and that 9,000 refrained from going to the polls. The absent ones did not believe they could get anything from the British Parliament; and they were of the opinion that sitting in the House of Commons had a tendency to lessen a man's love for his country. I myself know of one example. It is The O'Donoghue, the 'Young Chieftain of the Glens,' as he was called. There was a time when he wanted to join the Fenian Brotherhood, and asked for a certain position from James Stephens, which he did not get. That is now an open secret. When he entered Parliament, although he said at one time it was no place for an Irish gentleman, he was perfectly satisfied with the relations between England and Ireland." "I presume you still believe in revolution?" "I believe in giving a fair trial to every means to better the condition of my country. Thousands of dollars have been poured into Ireland from America to aid in the Home Rule movement, and what is there to show for it? Only this miserable inadequate bill. True, it may be amended in committee to satisfy Mr. Parnell; but it ought to be patent to every student of history that nothing can be gained from England except what is wrung from her through her fears."

SEARCHING FOR RECORDS OF THE LOST TEN TRIBES.

A meeting of the creditors of John Unwin, described as a cutlery manager, was held recently at Sheffield when it was stated that the liabilities amounted to £7,000, and the assets had realised £41 6s. 3d. The debtor was associated with a movement for identifying the British people with the lost ten tribes of Israel, and for some time edited a newspaper with considerable ability advocating the cause. A theory was set up that certain records, which would indubitably establish the identity contended for, were buried in the hill of Tara, in Ireland, and a large sum was subscribed by the supporters of the movement, known as the Tara Fund, for the purpose of making explorations, the debtor being the treasurer of the fund. The explorations have never yet been made, and on the petition in bankruptcy being filed, it appeared that the debtor's property was fully mortgaged, and his furniture was subject to a bill of sale. The trustee had only been able to realise £41 for the whole of the available assets in addition to which the debtor held shares of the nominal value of £2,000 in a patent pulverising company, for which no offer could be obtained. The proceedings have been pending three years, under the old Bankruptcy Act, and the creditors having voted the whole of the realised assets to the trustee, as his remuneration, resolved by a majority to assent to the debtor's discharge. The trustee said that the debtor appeared to have acted as a simpleton, but one of the creditors said he had come to a different conclusion.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

THE London Money market comes easier, the rate of discount on 3 months' bills being reduced from 2¼ to 2 per cent. Consols remain unaltered, but Indian Securities are all lower, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan by ⅛, Rupee Paper by ⅜ in 4, and ½ in 4½ per cent. The fall in Paper is of course attributable to a further decline of ⅛d. reported in Bar Silver, which now stands at 44⅞d. per oz. according to Reuter.

In the Mincing Lane markets no change is advised.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet all round, the day's sales being only estimated at 8,000 bales, including 500 Surats. In Spot rates the one alteration noted is a decline of 1-16d. in Fine Broach, but Americans to arrive are quoted 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. From New York previous prices are repeated. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons with the three previous seasons :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two day's Receipts	6,000	900	1,800	7,000
Three days' do.	12,000	2,300	2,600	13,000
Total since 1st Sept.	5,075,000	4,663,500	4,735,900	5,750,000

The uncertainty attending political affairs is evidently exercising an adverse influence on the market in addition to the check which the decline in Silver imparts to Manchester, so that exporters are getting few Home orders at the moment. In spite of this, though we continue to keep wonderfully steady here, buyers have been trying to get in at a reduction of Re. 1 per candy, but only with very partial success ; indeed for some descriptions rates are even dearer. In Good Ginned Dharwar for this month's delivery, for instance, we hear of actual business having been done at Rs. 193 per candy, which is practically a rise of Rs. 3. The receipts here are rather better, the following being the arrivals for the two days :—

GROWTH.	Cwts.	Equal F.-P. Bales
Dhollera	23,560	6,731
Broach	4,288	1,225
Bengals	5,654	1,615
Berar	12,079	3 451
Khandeish	5,719	1,634
Barsee and Nuggur	3,714	1,061
Western	970	277
Compta and Dharwar	778	222
Persian	197	56
Total	56,959	16,272

WHEAT.—The slightly easier tendency apparent yesterday has become more marked to-day, and dealers have again been disposed to concede a slight reduction for ready as well as to contract forward. The up-country "Suttas" mature to-day, and once they are out of the way we may look for a healthier state of things. We quote :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-4-0 per cwt	Per cwt. railway terms.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-2-6 ,,	
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-1-0 ,,	
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-0-0 ,,	
Hard Red	,, 3-10-0 ,,	

LINSEED is quiet so far as regards new business, but the quotation for ready stuff is firmly maintained at Rs. 6-10 per cwt. The arrivals of Produce in the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday, according to the Chamber of Commerce returns, were :—

BY	Wheat.	Linseed.	Rapeseed.	Gingellyseed.	Poppy Seed.	Groundnuts.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Sea	2,612	109	.....	189	.....	285
B. B. & C. I. Ry.	26,530	6,290	10,141	.....	1,350	......
G. I. P. Railway	160,463	61,571	3,068	2,794	70	112
Total	189,635	67,970	13,212	2,983	1,420	397

FREIGHTS we still call quiet, but steady, at £1-1-3 for Cotton for Liverpool or the Continental ports. For Marseilles and Genoa £1-10, and Trieste and Venice £1-12-6, payable here, are the ruling rates.

EXCHANGE has been a dull, stupid market throughout the day. The decline advised in Silver from London and Calcutta coming weaker than we are, has rendered sellers decidedly indisposed to do business, and there are almost no private bills offering. On the other hand, money is rather tighter just at the moment, rendering the Banks more willing drawers. Practically rates at the close are the same as we quoted yesterday, although in the morning we should have called Credit partially 1-32d. weaker. Ready quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 5-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 ¼d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 5 ⅜d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·83½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 97⅝ to 11-16 for Fours, Rs. 101 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet. In Spinning and Weaving Mills prices are the turn easier in some cases, but generally we call rates unaltered.

COMMERCIAL ITEMS.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of 30th ultimo gives the following summary of the Cotton market :—

The market closes firm for spots, with the tendency against buyers. Near futures are also firm, but distant positions continue to lack strength. August-September deliveries are only 1-64d. over the spot quotation. This is quite unprecedented, and is proof positive that speculators have very little faith in the future of the market—spite of the strong statistical position. Operators are afraid of a repetition of the painful experience of last year; and yet all the circumstances of to-day are entirely different from those of twelve months ago. It is very fortunate for Lancashire that speculation is *hors de combat* ; but spinners would do well not to rely upon a continuance of the present broken-hearted condition of the "future" market. Last year's "short time" and "strike" will not be repeated this year.—*Verb sap.*

We take the following from the *Manchester Guardian* :—

MANCHESTER, Thursday, April 29.

There is a moderate inquiry for several kinds of Indian staples, but very little that is practicable. In most instances the offers are rather lower than the regular prices lately current, and decidedly so in the case of shirtings, and producers do not feel disposed to make any concession in view of the firm position of the cotton market. That is so generally indeed, and in most departments the volume of business is undoubtedly lessened owing to the prevailing firmness. Yarns are dull, the demand for export being specially slow. Nor is it much better for home consumption. On the whole we should say that orders are expiring in most departments very much faster than they are being renewed.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	715
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	866
National Bank of India	37,820	250		5 pct.	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190 145
Badham,Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	170
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	30
Do. New issue	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	685xd
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	119
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,000
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	745
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,006	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	..	—	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	22
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	15
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	2½	..	12½
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	500	500	300	...	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	Rs. 32	260
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	328
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	80	...	86
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	60	5 & 7½	93
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	320
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,700
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	--	50
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	11½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	10	100	Rs. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c	125
M.M. Mody & Co.	2,000	200	200	15	215xd

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	109	1,100	1,100	Rs.175	1,070
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	200
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	150
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,175
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	...	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	430
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	550
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	...	122½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	500
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	625
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs.100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	615
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£154

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	111
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,0	1,0	..	740
Bellary S.& W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	100	100	...	2
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	485
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	990
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	2	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	5	Rs 25	860
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,00	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	665
Cooria Mills	1,30	1,00	1,0	...	690
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	965
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,00	2,00	..	45
Doun Mills	1,00	1,00	1,00	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	50	50	Rs. 25	720
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,0	..	675
Gordon Mills	2,00	500	500	..	112½
Hindustan Mills	1,03	1,000	1,000	..	915
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,20	1,000	1,0	..	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,00	500	Rs. 25	955
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	56	1,00	500	Rs. 45	1,215
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 30	590
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,30	1,000	50	Rs. 25	1,150
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,00	...	1,020
Khatao Mackunjee	1,00	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	940
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,50	1,000	100	Rs. 5	156
Madras United	500	000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,625xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,00	..	750
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,00	..	1,235
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	185
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,465xd
National Spinning	600	1,00	1,000	..	575
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	90
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		700
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	920
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	587½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	195
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	—	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	987½
Ripon	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	940
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,00	...	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,00	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,00	..	765
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	415
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	280
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	675
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	...	805
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770	1,000	1,000	..	820

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain E. Cooper, sailed yesterday for Naples and Genoa with a general cargo.

THE B. I. Co.'s s.s. Colaba, 1,460 tons, Captain R. H. Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (30th April) with a cargo of timber.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamship King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, sails to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Sportsman, 1,281 tons, Captain G. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (14th April) with a cargo of coals. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE s.s. Umberto Arbib, 1,119 tons, Captain S. P. Hoskin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (15th May) in ballast. She is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co.

THE s.s. Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Captain A. Valoomea, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur (17th May) with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamship Venetia, 1,608 tons, Captain W. Clement, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (29th April) with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

THE s.s. Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain John Carson, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant, from Calcutta (30th April) with a general cargo. She is consigned to Dossa Kerpal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, 1,336 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant, from London (7th April) with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Pachumba, 540 tons, Captain C. R. Kendall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (15th May) with a general cargo and with Mr. Hunter and 519 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain J. Verill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (22nd April) with a general cargo and with Mr. Drew, Mrs. Bray, and 2 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Guildford	1475	T. D. Moffat	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Cascapedia	1924	W. A. Fraser	..	Jas. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Avondale	1574	W. Dickson	...	Captain.
,, Akaba	2589	F. Newell	...	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Merton Hall	2645	C. Barnes	...	E. Bates & Co.
,, Europa	1493	A. Talbot	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Deepdale	1715	Sharp	...	Bates, Craig&Co
,, Iran	2316	Cooper	...	Ed. Bates & Co.
,, Thames	2131	W. A. Seaton	..	P. & O. Co.
,, Cairo	1112	R. Hayes	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Riversdale	1311	Whayman	..	Bates, Craig & Co.
,, ClanMaclean	1496	J. Schofield	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
17	Lombardy (s)	Webber	Venice, April 29.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta, April 30.
	Huzara (s)	Campbell	London, April 7.
18	Umberto Arbib (s)	Hoskin	Kurrachee, May 15.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Valoomea	Bhownuggur, May17
	Venetia (s)	Clement	Hongkong, April 29.
	Pachumba (s)	Kendall	Kurrachee, May 15.
	Sportsman (s)	Russell	Shields, April 14.
	Colaba (s)	Cooper	Moulmein, April 30.
	Rydal Hall (s)	Verill	Liverpool, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
18	Iran (s)	Cooper	Naples and Genoa.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Tait	Dunkirk.
	Empire (s)	Davis	Genoa.

The s.s. King Arthur, obtained her port-clearance for Bussreh yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Peshwa, Carson, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Clan McLean, J. Schofield, for Liverpool.
,, Umberto Arbib, Hoskin, for Trieste and Venice
,, Bhownuggur, Valoomea, for Bhownuggur.
,, Pachumba, Kendall, for Karachi and K. Coast.
,, Inchmornish, for Port Said.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members. SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week. A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY : THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 4, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 28, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square ... Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square ... ,, 861
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) ... ,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano ... Rs. 35-0 per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square ... ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs) ... ,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case ... Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION,
at Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona : 1, East.-St. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BETHAM—May 14, at Mahableshwar, the wife of G. K. Betham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1886.

MR. SLAGG's article in the *Nineteenth Century* on the National Indian Congress does not carry us much farther than records and comments upon it which have been available for some months past. It is not absolutely wanting in novelty, because it is not absolutely wanting in inaccuracies. Thus the Congress was held, not at the end of November last, but at the end of December ; the article tells us of "Sir Salar Jung" as one who, like Sir Dinkur Rao and Sir Madhava Rao, would be prevented by his position and his occupations from going to England to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, the fact being that Sir Madhava Rao would find the journey to England a useful diversion from the very trivial literary occupations of a "Native Thinker," while Sir Dinkur Rao, whatever his aspirations in Gwalior may be, would be prevented neither by his official position nor his occupations from undertaking a journey to England. When, again, Mr. Slagg deals with the question of the employment of natives of India in the administration, he lays himself open to, let us say, Sir James Fergusson. When, for instance, he says that in the Preventive and Salt Departments, while the highest salary attaching to the service is a thousand rupees a month, the highest which a native of India can get is a hundred rupees, we can only recommend him to consult the Civil List of Bombay wherein he will find how woefully he has under-estimated the maximum to which European and native officials alike may aspire. In the Bombay Salt Department alone there are native officials drawing salaries and allowances amounting respectively to Rs. 615, Rs. 390, and Rs. 350. With the fear of Sir James Fergusson before his eyes Mr. Slagg might have been more careful. Again, he might find it inconvenient to be challenged for proof of his assertion that Lord Dufferin has defended the revival of the income-tax on the rather invidious ground that "it compels the English in India, official and non-official, and the wealthier classes among the natives, to contribute to the expenses of the State." And as this paper is intended primarily for the information of English readers, who for the most part are content with knowledge of the most general kind in regard to the affairs of India, he is likely to mislead his readers by telling them that the tax has been extended to the poorest amongst the people. Mr. Slagg is doubtless well informed as to the incidence of the tax, but he must not assume that his English readers are. The "poorest amongst the people," if words mean anything, are the forty millions who, according to Dr. Hunter, are chronically underfed, and Mr. Slagg would be disappointed with his work as an elucidator of Indian problems if any of his readers left him under the impression that the income-tax had been levied upon these people. Yet the blame for this misunderstanding would rest upon him at least as much as upon them.

Mr. Slagg's estimate of the significance of the Congress will strike most of us in India as at least quite large enough. We are not amongst the many who, he anticipates, will "dislike it," for we believe that if the promoters will possess their souls in patience and in good sense, and will refrain from urging people without wings to mount the empyrean of high political aspirations, these congresses may be helpful to the Government and not without a certain educating influence upon the people. But of their "profound importance" we are not quite as much convinced as Mr. Slagg, nor can we see in them so portentous a significance as that of the handwriting on the wall in Belshazar's Palace. That is a figure of speech which an English politician might well have left at the service of the perfervid orators of Bengal. Mr. Slagg's review of the resolutions passed by the Congress scarcely sustains the general estimate which he has formed of the proceedings. His endorsement of the recommendation that the forthcoming enquiry—about which, by the way, Mr. Gladstone has promised to make a statement next Monday—should be conducted in India comes too late in the day, and in any case it would not have been strengthened by his attempt to underrate the results of previous inquiries. Objectionable though the form of these may have been, they were in all cases—as no one more freely admitted than the late Mr. Fawcett—followed by useful reforms, and we cannot conceive that any advantage is to be gained by ignoring the fact. Mr. Slagg's condemnation of the Secretary of State's Council is as thorough-going as that which was passed by the Congress. Whether total abolition or some milder treatment is in store for them, it is time for them, as was said to another body on the eve of another reform, to "set their house in order." This at least is almost certain —that the India Council would not long retain its present constitution if the anomalies connected with its structure and its working were impartially investigated. As Mr. Slagg puts the case, with unanswerable force, "either the members of the India Council do, or do not, exercise a prevailing authority over the Secretary of State for India. If they do not—if, as some people allege who ought to know, they are little more than very highly-paid clerks—then clearly the sooner that such a costly and superfluous body is dissolved the better. If, on the other hand, they do determine the policy of the Secretary of State, on what ground is the judgment of the India Council held to be of higher authority than the judgment of instructed official opinion on the spot ? And fortunately this differs from most of the subjects that call for inquiry, inasmuch as it can be as effectually enquired into in London as in India. The expediency of the enlargement of the Supreme and Provincial Councils for which the Bombay Congress asked can hardly, as Mr. Slagg says, be denied by any one outside the charmed official circle. We have only his word for it that even within the official circle there is any deeply-rooted objection to it, though it would be unreasonable to look in that direction for any spontaneous movement towards a serious measure of reform in this respect. No one is satisfied with either the present constitution of the Councils or with the limitations imposed upon the functions of those who are nominated to serve on them. There is nothing revolutionary in the suggestion that the material for enlarging these bodies should be derived from the existing municipal system. The Municipality of Bombay, for example, would provide an admirable "Electoral College" from whom there would be no difficulty in selecting delegates. We need not look beyond the principle of consultative government ; but if that is to continue to be the principle on which our Supreme and Legislative Councils are based, let us see that it is effective, and that the consultation of interests is real, general and beneficent.

The Congress, as we remember, held strong views in regard to military expenditure and to the annexation of Burma, and this newest exponent of their teaching is well abreast of them. But Mr. Slagg is careful not to echo their recommendation that the increased military expenditure should be met by the reimposition of Customs duties. That is a proposal which, whatever may be said about it on the score of abstract justice, is of small value as a suggestion towards the solution of a practical problem, and Mr. Slagg is too directly associated with Lancashire interests to identify himself with it. On every other point Mr. Slagg goes as far as the most thorough-going member of the Congress would have wished. Late in the day though it is, he reminds us that that the Indus frontier is after all better than any that the wit of man could devise, and that if Englishmen had to bear the cost of carrying our frontier beyond that river they would soon awake to a consciousness of its impregnability. We cannot quite see the appropriateness of the reference. Englishmen do their work in and for India, and they are on the whole worthy of their hire. It is a rather narrow view of things which brings down every great act of State policy to the test of whether those who advocate it would like to pay for it out of their own pockets. The Bombay Congress covered a wide area in its resolutions and its deliberations, but we do not remember that it went so far as to set Mr. Slagg the example of discussing the policy and the equity of annexing Sind and the Punjab. We suspect that the difficulty of saying anything that was new upon the well discussed programme of the Congress induced Mr. Slagg to turn back to such ancient history as the annexations of Sir Charles Napier and Lord Dalhousie. As regards Burma, his views are what in the told days they used to call at Oxford the "*high priori*" sort. It may seem to him very easy and very logical to infer that the native princes of India, and even the Ameer of Cabul, see in the removal of King Theebaw a blow at one of their own order, and a reminder of their own dependence upon the good-will of the Paramount Power. But we can assure Mr. Slagg with very much confidence that there is no evidence which will in any way warrant the conclusion. The position of the feudatory princes is strong and well defined ; it has nothing in common with that which Theebaw held at any time, and it is entirely unaffected by any change in his circumstances. It would have been needless to say this had not the uninformed imagination of Mr. Slagg led him astray. He would have avoided the error if he had exercised only ordinary care. To speak of the annexation of Burma as "an open violation of the policy solemnly proclaimed in the Royal Proclamation of 1858" is rather wide of the mark, if we remember that the Proclamation was addressed to the princes and peoples of India, amongst whom Theebaw and the Burmese could in no sense be included.

THE sympathies of Europe will be with the Spanish Queen and people in the happy event which has given a posthumous heir to the Crown of Spain. Much every way hangs upon the fact that from the citadel at Madrid a salute of twenty-four guns, instead of eighteen, was fired on Monday. The Salic law, it is true, no longer obtains in Spain. The long reign of Isabella practically put an end to that, and the Carlists would scarcely have been more disposed to endeavour to change the succession if the posthumous child of King Alfonso had been a princess. But the Spaniards will see in the birth of a prince an auspicious event which will strengthen the claims of the dynasty upon their attachment. They are an impressionable people, as the recent demonstration in favour of religion which the assassination of the Bishop of Madrid called forth has shown, and this birth of an heir to the widow of Alphonso will almost surely tend to a manifestation of deep and genuine loyalty. When Maria Theresa went to Presburg with her infant prince in her arms, the cry that came forth from the Hungarian notables was "*Moriamur pro Rege nostra,*" and unless the chivalry of old Spain has died out some such feeling will be evoked around the cradle of this child of sorrow in whom the hopes of the House of Spain are centred. Spain is in need of every consolidating, steadying influence that can work on behalf of the Throne and Constitution, and from that point of view this birth of a prince is the happiest event that could have fallen for her at this time.

SOME time ago it was stated that the directors of the G. I. P. Railway had abandoned the idea of having a new passenger station at Byculla. This, however, is not exactly the case, the present intention of the Company being, we believe, to build merely a roadside station. When we consider the population and importance of Byculla and its neighbourhood, and the great inconvenience the public have suffered for so many years past from the present hot and ill constructed building, we think the Railway Company would act wisely in giving the public a commodious and suitable building worthy of Bombay, as was originally intended. The passenger traffic, it is well known, is much greater at Byculla than at the Bori Bunder Terminus, and there is every reason, therefore, why it should be built on a spacious and convenient scale. We have heard it mentioned that it is intended to run the mail trains through, to the Terminus, without stopping at Byculla, so that passengers residing in the vicinity of Byculla, Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill would have to drive very much longer distances, and those who could not afford to hire carriages or pay extra fares to travel by local trains or tram cars would have to walk back to Byculla and its neighbourhood. This obviously would entail inconvenience, extra expense and loss of time. Besides, the 2nd and 3rd class passengers who use the Byculla station deserve some consideration, especially as here, as in England, these classes supply the most remunerative part of the traffic. The directors of the Company would do well to pause before committing themselves to the step which they contemplate, as if an insignificant and inconvenient station is built, there will be small chance of rectifying the error for many years to come. For the last seventeen years the directors have contemplated building a commodious station at Byculla, and one that would compare favourably with the other public buildings of Bombay, but suddenly they decide to erect an ordinary roadside station, which would tend little to the credit of a great railway and less to the convenience of the public. Appropriate designs were prepared some time ago by Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.E., the Company's engineer and architect, in accordance with the views of the local railway authorities and the Government Railway Department. These, we believe, would have cost about 3½ lacs of rupees, a very reasonable sum, we should say, for such a building as that required, but the directors have raised objections to the amount, thinking that 1½ lacs of rupees are sufficient for this work. We should be surprised to hear that this decision is in accord with the views of the local officials of the railway, who from their practical experience of the necessities of the traffic may be presumed to know what its requirements are. The proposed site for the station is situated nearly opposite the Mechanics' Buildings in the Parel Road, between the new bridge and the Victoria Gardens—not the most convenient site that could have been chosen, and one of which the bulk of the people of Byculla will scarcely approve. More than one better site could be found, as for example, that now occupied by Berkeley Buildings, opposite the new Police Courts, south of the present station. This would have the advantage of working in well with the new overbridge that is to be erected at Nesbit Lane. We hope General Hancock, R.E., Secretary to Government, Railway Department, who has done so much for the travelling public of Bombay, will again use his influence in order not only that a convenient site shall be chosen for the station, but that it shall be a building worthy of the city, and adapted to meet the requirements of the public.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE Pirates of Penzance was performed last night by Mr. Stanley's Juvenile Opera Company with great success. The audience, in spite of the trying weather we have now been experiencing, was large, and it was very appreciative. Miss Amy Childs as Frederick, the pirate apprentice, and Miss Flo. Childs as Mabel, repeated their former triumphs. The singing of the well-trained juveniles was as good as might be expected, some of the songs having to be repeated in consequence of enthusiastic encores. The play will be repeated to-night for the last time.

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

A FIRE broke out last night at about 8 o'clock on the top floor of a two-storeyed house, No. 25, situated in Sootar Chawl Street, belonging to Gungadas Hirjeebookun, and occupied by a number of Marwarees. On the alarm being raised, the steam fire engines from Pydownee, the Fort, and Byculla repaired to the scene without delay. They were accompanied by a large number of European police officers under the supervision of Mr. Crummey, Superintendent of the Division in which the fire took place and, with a copious supply of water, completely extinguished it by 9-30 p.m. The tiled roof of the building was completely destroyed. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fireplace. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 900.

THE TRANSLATOR OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—I have just received a note from the celebrated translator of the Arabian Nights, who was lately residing at Tangiers for this winter's holidays, which shows what is the state of that port. It once belonged to England (in the time of Charles II.) and the Tangiers Regiment, on our relinquishing the place, was sent to Bombay, and formed the oldest regiment, perhaps, of the Line, the 1st Bombay Fusiliers (now the 104th, I think). Here is the note :—

Continental Hotel, Tangiers.
January 15, 1886.

MY DEAR M——, I got yours of December yesterday : also the bright little book ("Chutney Papers"). I read it at a sitting, and loved it greatly, which brought back to my nostrils all the stinks of India. You should go on with the series, and the British public will doubtless take to it. In these days one must knock hard and often at the public door before it will open. Glad you like the Arabian Nights. I read out your story—*magno cum risu* of all present. They should bring him to a court-martial !

Tangiers is a foul hole, like Suez or Beyrout fifty years ago, ruled by half-a-dozen little diplomatical kinglets, who do nothing but cross one another, take bribes (by giving protection) and disgrace the name of Europe. Large fortunes have been made in this way. The country wants only one thing, a railroad to Fez. But the kinglets fear publicity, and won't have good communications if they can prevent it. They have just put us in quarantine from Gib. (where not a case of cholera is known), because the Jews wish to buy cattle cheap and sell dear.

AN INDIAN MEDICAL STUDENT IN AMERICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was about a year ago I took the liberty to write you of the success which had been achieved by your townsman, Dr. K. B. Bullel, in carrying off high honours in collegiate studies.

It may further interest your readers to learn of his having, yesterday, not only obtained his diploma as a specialist in eye and ear diseases, but merited the most laudatory remarks by the Faculty at the graduating exercises.

The Rev. William M. Taylor, D.D., the eminent Scotch-American divine, devoted a large portion of his address to Dr. Bullel,—his persevering and patient study, his maintenance of courage under the most difficult circumstances, his final triumph, and his most hopeful future career. The great audience manifested the deepest interest in Dr. Bullel, who received his degree in his native costume, and afterwards was the happy recipient of universal congratulations.

Dr. Bullel sails to-day by the s.s. America for England, where he intends to still further his studies in the same and other special branches of medical science, before returning to Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

New York, April 14. T. O. HAGUE.

SIR THOMAS ERSKINE MAY.

A REUTER's telegram announces the death of Sir T. Erskine May, who a month ago resigned the clerkship of the House of Commons. Sir Thomas Erskine May, K. C. B., D. C. L., (says *Men of the Time*) was born in 1815 and educated at Bedford School, under Dr. Brereton, entered the public service as Assistant Librarian of the House of Commons in 1831, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1838, was appointed Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills in 1846, Taxing-Master of the House of Commons in 1847, to the Table of the House, as Clerk-Assistant, in 1856, and Clerk of the House of Commons in 1871. His public services were rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath in 1860, and he was promoted Knight Commander in July, 1866. Sir T. E. May has written "A Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usage of Parliament," published in 1844, which being acknowledged as the Parliamentary text-book, has passed through six editions, and has been translated into German and Hungarian; a pamphlet, entitled "Remarks and Suggestions with a view to Facilitate the Despatch of Public Business in Parliament," published in 1849; another pamphlet, "On the Consolidation of the Election Laws," in 1850; and "Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III., 1760—1860," in 1861-3, which, commencing where the great work of Hallam concluded, continues the history of our laws and liberties to the present time. The latt[illegible] work has been reprinted in the United States [illegible] translated into French and German; and a third [illegible] tion, with a new supplementary chapter, was p[illegible] ed at London in 3 vols., 1871. Sir T. E. May [illegible] recent work is "Democracy in Europe; a H[illegible] 2 vols. 1877. In 1854 he collected and red[illegible] writing, for the first time, the "Rules, Order[illegible] Forms of Proceeding of the House of Comm[illegible] which were adopted and printed by command [illegible] House. He contributed to the *Penny Cyclop*[illegible] numerous articles, relating chiefly to polit[illegible] economy and historical biography; and has writ[illegible] for the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Law Magazine*, an[illegible] other reviews.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the report of the directors of treacher and Company, Limited, for the year ending March 31st, to be presented to the shareholders at the twenty-second ordinary annual meeting of the company, on Wednesday, the 26th May :—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31st March 1886. The total business done during the year under notice is to be considered as satisfactory and as evidence of the firm hold which your business has upon the public. To secure this hold has been the most earnest desire of your directors, and they can bear testimony to the support they have received at the hands of your staff generally. Since the last meeting Mr. Rammell has retired from the service through failing health, much to the regret of those who have been so long associated with him in the management. It is a matter of congratulation that you have in Mr. Tucker an able successor, who has performed his difficult duties most satisfactorily. In December last the godown at Byculla was destroyed by fire. Most fortunately the fire was confined to the building in which it originated, and the rest of your valuable buildings and property were saved. To meet the cost of replacing stock destroyed and re-erecting the building it was necessary, in addition to the Rs. 11,768-3-0 received from the Insurance companies, to draw one lakh from the Insurance Fund, which it is believed will be ample to put your property in the same condition as before the fire happened. Your directors have thought it advisable to insure not only your buildings but also all the contents, and the items of Rs. 5,471-5-2 now appearing in the profit and loss account represents the premia for twelve months on the following policies :—

	Rs.
ON BUILDINGS.	
Royal Insurance Company	2,12,500
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	2,12,500
ON STOCK.	
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Company, Limited	1,20,000
The Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Limited	1,25,000
The Empire Fire Insurance Company, Limited	50,000
Indian Fire Insurance Company, Limited	30,000
Queen Insurance Company	1,75,000

The amount of premia will be more than paid from the interest on the Government Paper representing the Fire Insurance Fund, but your directors would ask your permission to still contribute to the fund until the amount again reaches Rs. 3 lakhs, and the account therefore shows a contribution on this ground of Rs. 15,000 to the fund. The question of exchange has been one that has occasioned considerable anxiety Your directors hesitated to increase prices, in the hope that an improvement might take place, but in March last it became absolutely necessary to revise the scale of charges hitherto existing. A reference to the account will show that the loss of exchange for the past year exceeds by Rs. 65,445-4-7 the loss in 1884-85, or the equivalent of a dividend of over 6½ per cent. on the capital of the company. With this before you it must be a matter of congratulation that the profit and loss account shows so good a return as Rs. 2,15,144-5-10. This amount your directors recommend be disposed of as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Carry to Fire Insurance Fund	15,000	0	0
Write off for depreciation of Properties and Plant	6,984	0	8
Declare a dividend of 18 per cent. equal to Rs. 90 per share	1,80,000	0	0
Carry forward to next year a balance of	13,160	5	2
	2,15,144	5	10

With the view of meeting the convenience of shareholders the dividend will be paid free of Income-tax, and the amount of tax will be debited against the expenses of the current year.

Mr. McKenzie recently proceeded to Europe, and Mr. H. C. Burder has been elected by the Board to fill his place, and you are asked to confirm this appointment.

Mr. Winter's term of office has expired, and as he is proceeding to Europe for a short period, he does not at present offer himself for re-election.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIA.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Premier, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, promised to make a statement on Monday next concerning the Select Committee of Inquiry into the Government of India.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The debate on the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was resumed in the Commons last night. The Right Hon. Sir R. A. Cross said that the Bill offered no prospect of finality or good government.

The Right Hon. James Stansfield, President of the Local Government Board, spoke warmly in support of the Bill, which he said would smooth the way for Federation and strengthen the Union and the Empire.

OBITUARY.

Sir Thomas Erskine May, late Clerk of the House of Commons, is dead.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that the reply to the despatch of Sir Auckland Colvin, concerning the depreciation in the value of silver, was in course of preparation, and will be sent soon, and that, when settled, if the Government of India consented, it will be laid on the table of the House.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK.

BERLIN, MAY 17.

Count Herbert Bismarck has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for the German Empire.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 17.

Her Majesty Queen Maria Christina gave birth to a son to-day.

THE RIPON FESTIVAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MAY 18.

A crowded meeting, invited by Praja Hit Vardhak Sabha, met to celebrate the anniversary of the Ripon festival at the Girls' School Hall, Gopipura. Great enthusiasm prevailed; the people from the surrounding towns mustered strongly.

MADRAS GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 18.

Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart gets the Command of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Forces.

Brigadier Johnson, Commanding the Eastern District, Madras, will, it is understood, be appointed Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here this morning

SUEZ, MAY 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, MAY 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co. steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, MAY 18.

The s.s. Mirzapore, from Bombay 30th April, arrived here yesterday.

COLOMBO, MAY 18.

Mail steamer Rozetta, from Bombay, arrived.

MADRAS, MAY 18.

[illegible] M. S. Clive left for Bombay yesterday.

[illegible]MERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 17.

[illegible]pool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats

[illegible] Dhollera	3⅛

[illegible]ester market has been quiet.

[illegible]Rupee Paper	69¾
"	72¼
Consols for account	101⅜
Sterling loan	101⅜
French Rentes	109¼
[illegible]er	44½

[illegible] and O. Co. pays a dividend of 5 per cent. [illegible] past half-year.

[illegible]ELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

[illegible]EAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect, *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mail leaves Bushire for Fao afternoon 21st, inst.

Mauritius mail closes for Adelaide, (Australia) and South Africa at noon on Monday, 24th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, May 17.

10 p.m.	81·0

TUESDAY, May 18.

8 a.m.	82·4
10 a.m.	87·6
2 p.m.	88·6
4 p.m.	88·4

RAIN fell at Cumballa Hill yesterday morning at 4-15 a.m. and 4-25 a.m. There were two very slight showers, lasting only a few seconds.

THE name of Mr. Krishnarao B. Bullel, M.D., of Bombay, appears in the list of graduates in connection with the New York Ophthalmic Hospital and College.

H. E. REAR-ADMIRAL RICHARDS, accompanied by Captain Morland, Port Officer, visited the Prince's Dock on Monday, remaining at the pier head during the time vessels were being docked. They afterwards left in the Port Officer's launch for the old Gunpowder Works Bunder, where the hulk (H. M. S. Philmore) is being broken up.

SIMLA has been enduring terrific thunder and hailstorms the last few days, followed by steady rain, giving an idea almost of the *chota bursat.* Two breaks are reported in the telegraph line from there to Agra, the effect probably of storms, which have been particularly heavy about Meerut.

THE report of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited) for the half-year ending December 31, states that the exchange rates continuing most unfavourable, and as a considerable amount will have to be brought over during the current half-year, the directors have charged profit and loss with £5,000, and credited the same to exchange equalization account. The profit balance is £9,726, from which the directors recommend a dividend of 4 per cent., tax free, payable on the 1st of June, making with the interim distribution of 3½ per cent., 7½ per cent. for the year, and leaving £126 to be carried forward.

THE Parsee cricketing team are finding scant encouragement for their visit from those who are competent to estimate the prospects of their tour. The *Daily News* writes thus depreciatingly :—

> The Parsees are coming over from Bombay to play a series of two-day matches against a number of second-rate English sides. It is singular that on two previous occasions this same sort of clashing, unwise as it is, has taken place. In 1880 a team of Canadians came over here, and, after making a miserable start in Scotland, struggled through part of a tour. The summer of 1884 brought with it a team of Philadelphians, whose chance of fame or profit was altogether destroyed by the great public interest taken in the Australian matches. The present visit from Bombay is largely due to the holding of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington, and as a holiday trip it will probably afford amusement to players and spectators. From what we can learn the Parsees are far removed from first-rate as cricketers, and in view of the Australian tour—and, which is much more important, the unsettled state of political affairs—it is not to be expected that the public at large will take much interest in the doings of our Indian friends.

THE Afghan Boundary Commission were at Kwaja-ishok-Bulak on the 6th May. There was a good deal of fever in camp, and Mr. Griesbach was down with it at Saigan.

HOPES are entertained that cholera, which appeared among the 43rd Assam Light Infantry on the Irrawaddy has ceased. On the 11th May there were no deaths and no new admissions into hospital.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for cricket matches between the Bombay Gymkhana and sixteen native players. The first match is to be played on July 17 and the second on September 18.

PERHAPS the first book written by an Arabian about Arabians will shortly be published in Berlin, the writer being a lady. The work is entitled "Memoirs of a Princess," and the authoress is the sister of the present Sultan of Zanzibar. The Princess of Zanzibar is known in German society as "Frau Ruete." She is imbued with European notions and has received European culture. This should make the forthcoming work exceptionally interesting, even apart from its personal bearings, and it is well known that "Frau Ruete" has had an adventurous career.

THE English Government has declined Mukhtar Pasha's proposals. It cannot entertain the idea of an advance on Dongola, or see the necessity for a large increase of the army. It refuses the proposal of a substitution of Turkish for Egyptian officers and invites the Pasha to remodel his plans on the following bases :—1. The Egyptian frontier to be at Wady Halfa. 2. The Egyptian army not to exceed 12,000 men. 3. The retention of the Sirdar and of English officers in the Eygptian army. England, moreover, will not abandon her right to the Egyptian contribution to defray the expenses of the Army of Occupation. Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha has telegraphed to the Sultan for instructions. In diplomatic circles in Cairo the reply received by Sir H. D. Wolff from the British Government rejecting Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's army scheme is interpreted as an indefinite postponement of the British evacuation of Egypt.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes as follows :—

> An exceedingly unusual and significant step has just been taken by the Foreign Office in regard to trade in China. Lord Rosebery has placed the services of one of the ablest and most experienced of the junior officers in the Consular service temporarily at the disposal of a great commercial house. The officer's salary is not, of course, paid by the State; he has only been lent for a period, during which he has, to use a phrase hitherto confined to military officers, been "seconded." The gentleman in question, Mr. Donald Spence, is one of our leading Chinese scholars, and has also considerable diplomatic experience. His official rank will enable him to visit and carry on business on equal terms with the mandarins, as no merchant, however high his standing, could do; while at the same time, as he is not acting under the immediate orders of his official superiors, our diplomacy will not be involved in the transaction. The special sanction of the Secretary of State had, of course, to be sought for his transfer, and no doubt a strong case had to be made out before it was granted. The work upon which Mr. Spence is to be employed must be of more than merely private interest, however great it is—probably a matter of national concern. The precedent is a valuable one for the future.

AN Imperial ukase decrees the formation of a special corps of troops tor the sole purpose of escorting criminals to Siberia, to be composed of 11,600 men and 99 staff and superior officers, in order to release a large number of men in the regular army from this not strictly military service.

A DENIAL comes from Cairo of an alleged capture outside Suakim of a British outpost consisting of fifteen Indian soldiers. The only sepoys captured were fifteen men who were on transport service at Gildessa. They were subsequently set at liberty. There was no Anglo-Egyptian garrison at Gildessa.

A VERY unpleasant sensation has been produced throughout Germany by a threat made by one of the Socialist members in the debate in the Reichstag on the prolongation of the Coercion Bill against the Socialist party. Herr Liebknecht, in his speech there, intimated that he should hold it his duty to point out to the masses, who were affected by that exceptional legislation, the particular persons to whose initiative and agitation the measure was due. Many people gathered from the expressions used by Herr Liebknecht that he intended to suggest to his fellow-workmen to string the objectionable legislators up to the nearest lamppost at the first favourable opportunity. He has since written to the press denying that he ever meant anything so extreme. The public mind, however, is by no means relieved of anxiety by the honourable deputy's disclaimer.

THE recapture of the Hungarian town of Buda from its Mahomedan conquerors in 1686 is to be commemorated by a festival at that place, under the auspices of the municipal authorities, who intend to invite to the fête the descendants of those who took part in liberating the city from the yoke of the Turks after it had been in their hands 145 years.

M. PAUL BERT seems to have been greatly distressed at the evidences of English enterprise which he everywhere met with in his progress to the Extreme East to assume the post of Resident-General for Tonquin and Anam. At a reception given at the Saigon Palace, he declared that he was doubly thankful to reach a town where he saw French faces and heard the French tongue, because his patriotic feelings had lately been exposed to a severe trial. "From Port Said," lamented M. Paul Bert, "England alone reigns by her language and her commerce. Everywhere I saw her flag waving—at Aden, Colombo, Singapore, and even in the Suez Canal, that work created by a French genius with the money of Frenchmen." In an address to the Saigon Chamber of Commerce, M. Paul Bert affirmed that the greatest anxiety of his Administation would be to furnish French commerce with means of action under cover of a necessary protection.

THE Austrian Minister of the Interior has published a notice which says that, considering the near approach of the cholera to the frontiers of Austria-Hungary, he deems it prudent that all doctors and surgeons should enter their names in official registers of the districts where they are residing, in order that the authorities may know how much medical assistance would be available in an emergency. The Minister remarks that this is only a precautionary measure, and that no cases of cholera have broken out in the Empire since the four cases which occurred in Trieste last December. The sanitary condition of Vienna is at present good.

THE French Minister of Marine has ordered the disarmament of the following ironclads—Flaudre, Provence, Valeureuse, Alma, Atalante, and Belliqueuse, the two gun-boats Impregnable and Protectrice, and fifteen ships of different sizes. The hulks will mostly be sold. A few will be used in torpedo experiments.

A RUSSIAN woman, who was under treatment by M. Pasteur, has died from hydrophobia. She was bitten by a dog a month previously; but did not see M. Pasteur till a fortnight afterwards. M. Pasteur says that this delay was the cause of his treatment being unsuccessful.

THE biggest *coup* at Monte Carlo during the present season has been landed by a young Englishman. The amount is £6,000, which sum the lucky man had the prudence at once to remit to his bankers in London. This is better than that other young man, who commenced by winning £3,000, and finished up by losing £7,000.

A SCANDAL concerning one of the most exclusive clubs in town is now the talk of Piccadilly and Pall Mall. *Life* says that the highest influences is being exercised in order to hush the matter up. The club in question, which has the reputation of blackballing 90 per cent. of the candidates proposed, has somehow admitted a very black sheep to its fold.

INTELLIGENCE received in Vienna from Constantinople announces that several ulemas have been arrested and imprisoned for having in the character of a deputation, visited Dervish Pasha, who informed the Sultan of their action. The ulemas are stated to have represented to Dervish Pacha that the sufferings and sacrifices of the country did not produce any advantageous result.

LORD FALKLAND'S butler is lucky in getting a legacy of £15,000. The late eccentric billionaire, Lord Dysart, only left to the devoted couple who ministered to his needs in that gloomy house of the Strand—and indeed whom he, it is asserted, actually at times employed to make great purchases of stocks for him, £2 a-week apiece. One of the judges some years ago left his clerk several thousand pounds, and the late Bishop of Ely made a heavy bequest to his chaplain.

THE English commission of inquiry appointed to investigate M. Pasteur's method of protection against hydrophobia, composed of Sir Henry Roscoe, M. P., Dr. Lauder Brunton, Sir James Paget, Sir Joseph Lister, Dr. Burdon Sanderson, Professor of Physiology in the University of Oxford, Dr. Richard Quain, and Surgeon-General Fleming, have entered into communication with M. Pasteur. The members of the commission at present in Paris are Sir Henry Roscoe, Dr. Lauder Brunton, Dr. Burdon Sanderson, and Mr. Horsley, the secretary.

LETTERS received at San Francisco state that on the 15th of February a band of Mahommedan fanatics attacked the house of the missionaries at Zamontaos, on Minderao, one of the Philippines, and burned it down. They proceeded to sack the town, burning down several shops, two churches, and a priest's cottage. the native police resisted the intruders, of whom twelve were killed and several more wounded. Three days later the hamlet of Amadeo was burned down by the Mahommedans. It is not stated whence the Mahommedans were supposed to have come; they were probably pirates from the Malay seas.

THE irrepressible Madame Astie de Valsayre is (writes a correspondent from Paris) still waiting, like Sir Richard Strachan, to be at somebody. Of all persons in the world she has this time challenged "Maréchale" Booth, of the Salvation Army, to mortal combat. In a strong epistle to Miss Booth, the lady-duellist—having referred to the mysticism of the Villemomble criminals—calls the meek evangelist of the Salvation Army "a propagator of pernicious doctrines" and "a new Luther, who wants to add to the number of schisms prevalent in France." If Miss Booth will not return home to her own country, Madame de Valsayre sees no other resouce left but to fling down the glove of battle, which she hopes will be taken up as courageously by "La Maréchale" as it was by Miss Shelby.

THE *World* says :—Mr. Parnell and his friends are so confident of success that they have already begun to constitute the Ministry which will be formed on the establishment of an Irish Parliament. The member for Cork will of course be Prime Minister, or, as his formal title will probably be, President of the Irish Council, and the distribution of offices somewhat as follows :—

Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. A. O'Connor
Minister of Interior	Mr. Sexton.
Minister of Agriculture	Mr. Biggar.
Minister of Education	Mr. J. McCarthy
Minister of Public Works	Mr. T. P. O'Connor.
Minister of Justice	Mr. Chance.
Attorney-General	Mr. Healy.
Solicitor-General	Mr. D. Sullivan.
Minister of Commerce	Mr. Harrington.

It is also intended to appoint a Minister who shall have charge of the relations of Ireland with the Irish in America, and it is probable that Mr. Patrick Egan will be brought over to fill the position. Mr. John Dillon is to be Speaker of the new Irish Parliament.

A RECENT meeting of the governors and supporters of the Royal Highland Society of London, Mr. J. Chisholm-Gooden, treasurer, in the chair, Mr. P. Stewart said that as there were branch societies affiliated with the parent institution in Madras, Bombay, Melbourne, Toronto, Montreal, and other parts of their colonies and dependencies, from which there was every reason to believe there would be at the forthcoming Indian and Colonial Exhibition a large attendance of "Brother Scots" or the descendants of Scottish parents, he suggested that this society should entertain these visitors at a public banquet. The chairman and several succeeding speakers said they heartily concurred in the proposal, as it would be an excellent way of showing the strong feeling of loyal sympathy and international cordiality existing between the colonies and the mother country. It was resolved to leave the arrangements for the proposed entertainment to a sub-committee.

SINCE the return of the Prince of Montenegro from St. Petersburg great efforts have been made by the Porte to establish friendly relations with him. The Sultan has conferred upon him the Order of the Nishani-Imtiaz, and has announced that he will shortly despatch one of his generals to Cattingje on a special mission. Three Mahommedan villages on the banks of the Tara, which were ceded to Montenegro by the Berlin Treaty, but had remained under Turkish rule, have now been occupied by the Montenegrins, after a sharp fight in which several Turks were wounded; and no objection has been raised at Constantinople to thfs abrupt and unexpected exercise by Montenegro of her treaty rights. The Porte has also expressed its willingness to make an arrangement with Montenegro for draining part of the Lake of Scutari in order to reclaim for the principality some thousands of acres of fertile land; and 600 Montenegrin families will shortly be settled by their Government at Dulcigno.

SIR WILLIAM ROSE ROBINSON, K.C.S.I., formerly of the Madras Civil Service, died on Tuesday, April 27, at this residence in Norfolk-square, Hyde Park. The third son of the late Mr. William Rose Robinson, of Clemiston, Midlothian, sometime Sheriff of Lanarkshire, by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Mr. James Douglas, of Orchardton and Almorness, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, he was born at Raehill, near Glasgow, in 1822, and was educated at Haileybury College and at Bonn. He entered the Madras Civil Service in 1842, and was for some years second member of the Board of Revenue of Madras. In 1873 he took his seat as a member of the Council of the Government of Madras, and he served as acting Governor of Madras for a short time in 1875, on the death of Lord Hobart. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1866, and advanced to the dignity of a Knight Commander of that Order in 1876. Sir William Robinson married, in 1850, Julia, daughter of Mr. Samuel Thomas, of the Madras Civil Service.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been officially notified from the War Office that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the formation of camps of instruction for about 100,000 volunteers during the present drill season, the Government supplying tent equipage where required, and allowing a small capitation grant in addition to the sum paid for ordinary efficiency.

IT is stated that some military officers serving in Ireland who have family connections in the country have applied to the War Office to be transferred to India. The reason for the request is that they wish to avoid the necessity of acting against Ulster Loyalists in the event of the latter resisting the introduction of Home Rule into Ireland.

A BLUE BOOK has been issued giving the annual return of the volunteer corps of Great Britain for last year, and also the strength of the force every year from December 1, 1863, when the movement first took hold of public favour. There was at the close of that year a maximum establishment of 244,966, and the figures varied but slightly until 1874, when the numbers were 236,685. From that year the total gradually grew, until at the close of last year it reached 250,967.

THE *Army and Nnvy Gazette* says :—"It is understood that the Queen will be moved presently to authorize the issue of a decoration which it has been proposed at the War Office to create for officers, who have now no equivalent for the 'distinguished service medal' awarded to non-commissioned officers and privates as a reward for special behaviour. It has been felt for some time—indeed, for many years—that the clumsy system of brevets was a source of heartburning, and that the brevet was a sort of inequitable pitch-and-toss reward which gave to the lucky men all the prizes, and aggravated the bad fortune of officers who happened to be left out in the race for honours by mere accident. We have great satisfaction in announcing that the junior ranks of the army will fare as well as the rank-and-file in the recognition of distinguished service, and that they will be enabled to show some mark of their Sovereign's favour for the work they have done in the field by a special distinction."

MR. GELSON GREGSON, the Secretary of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, who has just returned from England, where he has been endeavouring with some success to secure the co-operation of Temperance friends in obtaining situations for time-expired soldiers who have joined the movement, reports that there is very great difficulty in getting situations owing to the depressed state of the labour market. His advice to soldiers is to re-engage and remain in the service, where they are very much better off than the numbers of working men who are going from town to town in the vain search for employment.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.
Bandora Literary and Social Club, St. Thomas's School, 6-15 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th :—Lombardy (s), from Venice; Peishwa (s), Calcutta; and Huzara (s), London. Yesterday :—Umberto Arbib (s), from Kurrachee; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; Venetia (s), Hongkong; Pachumba (s), Kurrachee; Sportsman (s), Shields; Colaba (s), Moulmein; and Rydal Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels salled yesterday :—Iran (s), for Naples and Genoa; Clan Forbes (s), Dunkirk; and Empire (s), Genoa.

FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair, in connection with the death of a Mahomedan pir named Synd Alawee, will be held this evening at Sonapore.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Huzara entered the dock en Monday; the s.s. Laleham entered and the s.s. Thorndale, Empire and Clan Forbes left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Barawa will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 3-30 p. m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—A meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace will be held at Mazagon Castle to-morrow, for the purpose of electing a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court in the room of Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, deceased.

REWARD.—Assistant Inspector Smith, of the Prince's Dock, received Rs. 30 on Monday as a reward from the Adjutant-General's office for arresting, on the 20th April last, a soldier named John Callaghan, who had deserted from his regiment, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, stationed at Poona.

GAMBLERS.—Hajee Najim and thirteen other Mahomedans were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector Elliott, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Duncan Road, with cards and money, on Monday evening. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mr. Beatty, the 4th officer of the s.s. Sivisa, reported to the police on Monday the theft of sixteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each, from the drawers in his cabin while the vessel was on her voyage from Bombay to Suakim in March last. Mr. Beatty only discovered they were missing on his arrival at Suakim.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Haroon Hipdain, living at Kambakur Street, reported to the police on Monday, the theft of a pair of silver anklets, valued Rs. 65, from his shop. A brother-in-law of complainant's, who has since absconded, is suspected.—Mahomed Allybhoy, a resident of Rewa Dunda, reported to the police that, as he lay asleep at the Khoja Jamatkhana on Monday, his pocket was picked of Rs. 77-3.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Monday evening, two cargo boats, Nos. 3,050 and 4396, collided near the Carnac Basin; the former boat was at the time leaving the basin, and the latter was entering, In the collision the latter got her mast broken, and a boy named Abdool Gunny, about eighteen years of age, who happened to be on the mast-head at the time, was thrown down into the boat, and had his left hip dislocated. The injured boy was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and after being treated there, was taken home by his friends.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Esplanade, on the body of Parvuttee, a girl aged 12 years, the wife of Bhagoo Raghoo, a water-carrier employed at the Marine Lines. Deceased was missed from her house at 8 o'clock on Monday night. She had gold and silver ornaments on her person to the value of Rs. 50, and was subject to hysterical fits, which came on her occasionally. Her body was found yesterday forenoon floating in a well on the Esplanade with the ornaments safe on her person. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Narayen Kessow, a servant in the employ of Chintoba Balumbhat, living at Dadur, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold bangle, valued Rs. 35, the property of his master. The accused was sent in charge of complainant's daughter, aged about three years, to the house of his brother. On the child's return home, the ornament was found missing. The accused denied all knowledge of the ornament, but when taken in police custody, confessed to having committed the theft, and produced the gold bangle. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN COASTING STEAMERS.

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY assembled at the Police Court yesterday to investigate the circumstances attending the collision between Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer Shastri, and Messrs. Jumabhoy Lalljee's steamer Celerity, in the Dabool Creek on the 5th instant. The Court, under the presidency of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisted of Captain W. E. Robinson of the s. s. Athens, and Captain W. A. Galland of the Claymore. Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, conducted the proceedings. Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the captain and owners of the Celerity, and Mr. Chalk appeared on behalf of the captain and owners of the Shastrj.

Mr. Cooper, before the proceedings were opened, said it appeared necessary to appoint two additional assessors under section 13, and as there was nobody in Court he could appoint, he hoped to be able to do so by two o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Chalk asked permission to make a few remarks about the shortness of the notice of the inquiry given to him and his clients. He had been in Court the previous day, and had taken the precaution of making enquiries of the Government solicitor. Mr. Little then informed him that he believed a notification had been issued that afternoon. On Monday, a little before 11 o'clock, the summonses were served, and his clients, by using all diligence possible, were alone able to put in an appearance. At the hour the summonses were served it seemed almost impossible to get all the materials necessary to enable him and his clients to appear at all.

The President thought it very desirable that the parties interested in inquiries should also receive notice at the same time that the Court and the solicitor to Government received it.

Mr. Shepherd observed that in the Government Resolution they had gone too far. It not only fixed the place of the inquiry, but also the time, which was quite unnecessary under section 7.

The President explained he usually fixed the time; Government only fixed the day.

Mr. Chalk wished to bring another point before the notice of the Court. This was the third collision that had taken place in the Wasishta River. His clients desired the benefit of the assistance of counsel in the same way as the owners of the Celerity had done. If the inquiry was adjourned till the next morning, his clients would be able to secure that advantage.

The President then adjourned the inquiry till this morning.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

THE Garstin Dacoity Case could not have come to a happier termination, and we congratulate the Zemindar of Bodynaikanur on his narrow escape from a serious complication which would have done him grievous wrong for life. The real offenders in the case, the men who actually made free with the person and property of the Senior Member of the Madras Board of Revenue have escaped from punishment, and the fact has justly been regarded as pointing to the lamentable inefficiency of the police. That Mr. Crole who bore ill-will to Mr. Garstin got the Zemindar to cause the letter to be robbed on the highway was a theory so plausible that the police were too fascinated by it to turn their minds to investigate the crime on the basis of common sense and with any detective ability. It is really discreditable that they should have built up a pile of evidence for the ruin of an innocent man, who now owes his rescue to the ability and discrimination of the Chief Justice, and to the intelligence and unusual patience which the jury must have shown in the hearing of the case.—*Canara Suarte.*

FALSE ECONOMY.

WE can quote another instance of the angular way in which economy is attempted in the several departments of Government. The discount hitherto allowed to stamp vendors has been reduced from two pice per rupee to one pice. This will result in a saving of about Rs. 500 per annum, taking the sale throughout the whole of India. We object to the change not on the ground of its insignificancy but on account of its resulting in all sorts of inconveniences to the public. Such attempt at cheeseparing is not creditable to a power with an annual income of seventy-five crores The recent discontinuance of the supply of copies of the *Gazette of India* to newspapers can be classed in the same category of false economy.—*Bombay Samachar.*

HEAVY FINES FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Vishwanath Damodhur and Moolchund Bugwandas were charged before Mr. Cooper, by Inspector Morar Rao, with having in their possession, on the 21st April, a greater quantity of opium than ten tolas, *viz.*, 400 tolas each. It appeared that the accused brought the opium into Bombay from Indore. They managed to elude the Railway police and opium inspectors by wearing the cap and uniform of inspectors of the Indore police, and were therefore very naturally allowed to pass. The prisoners got out at the Byculla railway station, and went straight to Booleshwar. There the first prisoner, being acquainted with some opium merchants, tried to effect a sale. However, the opium farmers heard of the accused having opium, and set the detectives on the alert and the prisoners were arrested. They pleaded in defence that the opium belonged to some persons at Indore, who had sent them to Bombay with it. The magistrate convicted both the accused and fined No. 1 Rs. 500, in default of payment three months', and No. 2, Rs. 200, or one month's hard labour.

"BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST."

THE *Athenæum*, reviewing Mr. Geary's new book "Burma after the Conquest," says :—

> It is the production of a trained writer, who spent, indeed, but a short time in the country which he visited, but who possesses extensive knowledge and experience of the East. There are probably few men who are better qualified to write a book of this class than Mr. Geary, and those who take an interest in the true solution of the Burmese problem would do well to study its pages with care. The really valuable portions of the volume are the fourth and sixth chapters, and the six chapters which conclude the work. Dacoity is defined in the Indian penal code as robbery by violence committed by bands of not less than five men; but the dacoity which is at present embarrassing the British officials at Mandalay —though it embraces every form of pillage and robbery—resembles rather a guerilla warfare than the depredations of independent gangs of thieves. The organized native administration of the country has collapsed through the length and breadth of the land; there are no proper roads for the operations of flying columns; there are deep jungles and inaccessible mountain ranges; there are claimants at large with real or pretended rights to the vacant crown. There seems also, if Mr. Geary's information may be relied on, to be a deeply-seated feeling among the people at large that a king is essential to the national welfare: "that a king," as Mr. Geary puts it, "somehow helps them to heaven; that he is not only their ruler, but their deity;......that it would be a great misfortune to be deprived of his guidance and protection in matters secular and religious." To these points must be added that the villagers, from fear of dacoits and in the absence of native rulers to protect them, flee to the jungle as the safest place. The British Government has ordered all the Burmese to give up their arms, and under martial law disobedience means death; but if the villager hsa no arms to defend himself he will be robbed by dacoits; he is between the devil and the deep sea, the only choice left him is that of dacoiting or being dacoited. The element of difficulty which alone seems absent in the present case is religious fanaticism. The Burmese, fortunately, are Buddhists and not Mahommedans. Mr. Geary adduces some weighty reasons for thinking that for many years to come Upper Burma will not pay the cost of its administration. It is alleged that it can never pay as Lower Burma has paid, and the British Indian Government—which is not over rich—will find its revenues severely strained, with the consequence that there will be discontent at the results of the annexation in Calcutta and elsewhere, the principal difference between Upper and Lower Burma in the matter of productiveness being due to the circumstance that the rainfall in the one province is enormous and in the other small. The struggle to subdue Acheen has been straining the undivided resources of Holland for the past fifteen years, and no real progress has been made; the conditions in Upper Burma as set out in Mr. Geary's pages have much in common with the conditions prevailing in Acheen, and hence the picture presented of the turn which matters have lately been taking is of more than passing interest and value.
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> Mr. Geary, in noticing the extensive and ruined temples of ancient Pagan, says their only inhabitants are the slaves and outcasts who have charge of them—degraded and unfortunate persons who resort there as to an Alsatia; and he goes on: "Why edifices which are sacred should be entrusted to the care of men who are regarded as a polluted caste is one of the mysteries of Buddhism." But in taking leave of the author we would ask him in what the mystery consists. Does he not himself explain the fact by describing these men as slaves and outcasts? Commerce has gone, so has the court; no regular inhabitants are left. The pagoda precincts are both sacred and lonely, a convenient refuge for the victims of misery or crime, who are willing to purchase protection by undertaking the easy duty of watching and tending what there is no one else to watch or tend.

MR. CERNUSCHI ON BI-METALLISM AND INDIAN TRADE.

MR. CERNUSCHI, the eminent bi-metallist, in a letter to the *Economist*, with the object of demonstrating that the fall in prices, which is complained of, is not due to what has been called a scarcity of gold, a scarcity which is purely imaginary, and against which, if it were real, there could be no remedy; and of specifying the real cause of the evil, a monetary cause it is true, but one which a vote of Parliament is able immediately to do away with. On this latter point he says :—

> The Indian Treasury must buy, and buys every year more than 4 million ounces of the merchandise gold, to pay in London what is called the Indian tribute. At the time of the bi-metallic par at 15½, the ounce of gold was worth 41⅓ rupees, fixed price. It is now worth about 50 rupees, and the rate has no fixity. This rise in the merchandise gold has already entailed on the Indian Treasury a loss of 400 millions of rupees.
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> At the time of the bi-metallic par the merchandise silver was worth in London very nearly 61d. per ounce standard, fixed price. It is now worth about 47d. The result of this depreciation is, that, to cover themselves, the English exporters are compelled to require a larger number of rupees for the goods they sell to India. As a consequence, the exports to India have been materially hampered. Moreover, the exporters receive in payment merchandise which they have to sell against gold, nobody knows at what price, having thus to effect two sales in lieu of one before they can realise the proceeds of their operations. These are enormous risks which did not exist in the time of the bi-metallic par.
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> There was no reason why the rising price of gold as a market commodity in India should affect in any way the price in rupees of Indian labour and Indian products. And in point of fact, that price has undergone no alteration. Thus, for instance, wheat, which was worth 3 rupees per quintal in 1872, still fetches 3 rupees in 1886.
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> Now, what was the value of the rupee in London in 1872, whether bills on India were purchased, or else silver bullion, to be sent to Bombay or Calcutta to be coined there? Its value was invariably 2s., thanks to the bi-metallic par at the rate of 15½ which then existed. Consequently, the quintal of wheat purchased for 3 rupees came to 6s., plus the cost of transport when it reached the English market.
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> What is the present value of the rupee in London? The bi-metallic par having been dislocated, the marketable value of silver has fallen. The rupee is only worth 1s. 6d., and consequently the quintal of Indian wheat, which continues to be paid 3 rupees in India, when it reaches the London market is only worth 4s. 6d., plus the cost of transport. This represents a fall of about 20 per cent.
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> But the importers of Indian wheat do not claim that they pocket this 20 per cent. They compete with each other, and, as usual, are content with a small profit. They merely sell 20 per cent. cheaper than they did in 1872.
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> Now, to sell Indian wheat at a reduction of 20 per cent. implies a corresponding fall in the price of English home-grown wheat. And, as a matter of fact, English home-grown wheat, which was worth 44s. per quarter in 1872, is, in 1886, worth only from 32s. to 34s. If the bi-metallic par at 15½ had not been dislocated Indian wheat would have continued to be worth 6s. per quintal on the London market, and the price of English home-grown wheat would still be 44s. per quarter.
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> There existed between the Indian prices payable in silver, and the English prices payable in gold, one common factor—namely, the bi-metallic par at 15½, and everything progressed regularly. As soon as that common factor disappeared, Anglo-Indian commerce found itself disorganised, and became subject to the chances of rudimentary barter. In the same way, and owing to the same cause, the same disorganisation, and the same chances, have affected the trade of England, a gold monometallic country, with every other silver monometallic country—China, Mexico, the Argentine Confederation, Chili, &c.
>
> The dislocation of the bi-metallic par—such is the real cause of trade depression. This depression must persist in England and everywhere so long as the bi-metallic par is not re-established, and it can be re-established only through the accord of the great metallic Powers.
>
> The United States, France, and Germany are ready. The adhesion of England is alone wanting.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

PUBLIC MEN ON THE SITUATION.

LORD HARTINGTON.

THE Home Rule and the Land Purchase Bills have been vigorously discussed during the Parliamentary recess. The most important deliverance was a speech made by Lord Hartington. Addressing his constituents at Rawtenstall on Monday night, April 26, he confessed that he was in a peculiar and painful position, because for the first time he was not in unison with the Liberal party generally, nor with the leader of that party. Still, he was bound to take the course he was pursuing. He could not on any terms accept the Government measures. At great length he proved his own consistency by reference to his professions before and at the general election, and he showed that he was then in full accord with the professions of Mr. Gladstone. He then maintained in a long argument that his appearance at the meeting at Her Majesty's Theatre was in no way derogatory to his character as a consistent Liberal; it was not a party meeting, but a meeting "convened solely for the purpose of expressing an independent and deliberate opinion against the policy which is now being sought to be forced upon us." He then stated his present position :—

> It has been my hope, and it is still my hope, that the independent opinion within the Liberal party will assert itself, and that the large, the considerable number of Liberals who, I know, view with distrust this policy, will take such action as may induce the Government to reconsider the policy in which they have embarked, to withdraw, to reconsider those measures which they have laid upon the table of Parliament. I do not want to form any coalition or any junction with any Conservative party. What I want is that the great Liberal party shall not be identified with the cause of Home Rule, and that the cause of the maintenance of law and order in Ireland shall not be identified with the Conservative party. What I desire to do is to work with other Liberals who share my doubts and my distrust of this policy. I desire to work, not with our Tory opponents, but with men like Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan—like Mr. Goschen and Sir Henry James—in the Commons House of Parliament, and with men, equally well-tried adherents in times past of the policy of Mr. Gladstone, like Lord Selborne and Lord Derby and the Duke of Argyll. With their assistance I shall not despair of creating and eliciting an independent Liberal opinion upon these questions. But, if this should not be so, if we find that the great mass of the Liberal party follow—I won't say blindly—but follow implicitly the lead which has been given to them by their great chief, Mr. Gladstone—then I say that the position which I occupy does not differ widely, if it differs at all, from the position which is occupied by other Liberals who object to his policy in this matter.

Lord Hartington proceeded to criticise adversely the main points of the Home Rule measure. As to the unity of the Empire, he said :—

> Well, now, how is the unity of the empire going to be preserved? The Government, the Executive Government of Ireland, will be a Government, can only be a Government, which possesses the confidence of the Irish Legislature; and however much you may disapprove of the conduct or the policy of that Irish Executive Government, you will be powerless so long as this Constitution lasts to replace it or to correct it. That Government may be in the hands of Mr. Parnell, it may be controlled by Mr. Egan, it may be controlled by any member of the National League or of the Fenian society. And there is nothing which this Imperial Legislature and Parliament can do which will, short of revolution and the repeal of this measure, be able to replace him or to check the policy in which he may be engaged. I say that that is not preservation of the unity of the empire. That, gentlemen, is the retention of a nominal responsibility —a responsibility to which we shall be held in the face of our own countrymen, and in the face of the world. That is a concurrent surrender of all the executive power which enables us to discharge adequately the responsibility.

Summarizing the points of objection to the Government scheme, Lord Hartington said :—

> It appears to me that it solves none of the difficulties which have always hitherto appeared to every English statesman who has considered the question to be insoluble against a proposal to create a separate Legislature, a separate Executive Government for Ireland. I maintain that this measure is not a delegation of authority by the Imperial Parliament, but that it is separation wide in the present, but with far wider possibilities and probabilities of separation in the future. I believe that this is a measure which will not heal any of the controversies which have so long distracted the attention of the Imperial Parliament. I believe that it is one which is rather calculated to perpetuate and to intensify them. If I were convinced that some measure of this character was inevitable, I, at all events, should not be able, I should not hold myself able, to be a party to it. Rather than be a party to it I should resign the trust which you have placed in my hands, and I should feel bound to tell you that I could not be a party to a measure which I believed was so opposed to all my former professions and my present opinions.

But Lord Hartington is not so convinced that a measure of this character is inevitable. He does not despair of an efficient alternative :—

> When we are asked for alternatives, when we are told that we have no alternatives to offer, I reply that no one knows better than the members of the present Government that at the present time and in the present position the Liberal party, divided, distracted, bewildered by the sudden change of policy which has been proposed to it, it is not possible for me or for any man to propose an alternative. I believe that much, everything, depends on the attitude which may be taken in this crisis by the great Liberal party, if an independent opinion be formed. If the vast mass of the Liberal party adopt this measure, not because they are convinced of its merits or of its value, but in deference to the opinion of Mr. Gladstone, then, indeed, it is useless either for me or for any other man, however eminent he may be, to attempt to propose an alternative. But if, on the other hand, the Liberal party apply an independent judgment and consideration to these proposals, if they pass after that Conservative declaration a calm and a fearless verdict upon them, then I believe it will be possible—not by means of the genius or the inspiration of any one man, but the collective counsel and help of many—that a collective policy for the future government of Ireland shall be proposed which shall be more safe, more honourable and more beneficial to the future of the people of Ireland themselves than the policy which has now been proposed.

Meetings have been held in all parts of the country at which dissatisfaction has been expressed with Mr. Gladstone's proposals.

LORD IDDESLEIGH.

The Earl of Iddesleigh, on April 29, addressed the members of the Devon Constitution at Plymouth in support of a resolution protesting against the repeal of the Union.

> He pointed out that at such a crisis as the present the Conservatives must meet men like Lord Hartington—who were making great sacrifices, who were incurring the abuse of their own friends and supporters, and who were not shrinking from misrepresentation or imputation of motive or anything else because of their pure patriotic principles. They must take that into consideration and endeavour to make the positiou of those men as easy as possible. He was anxious to say a few words to them upon what he conceived to be the ground of Liberal and Irish error. They seemed to think that we were in some way or other withholding from Ireland some great blessing of which Ireland was very desirous. But what good was Ireland going to get from this new measure? Nothing at all. He did not believe that Ireland would reap one shred of advantage from any measure which was likely to be passed. On the contrary, he was perfectly convinced that Ireland would suffer very materially indeed from the cutting off of her connection with England (cheers). Anybody could see that such a plan would shake the confidence and destroy the circulation of capital. It would tell not only upon the landowners. but upon every class in the community where property was held and where there was any employment which depended upon confidence and credit. And what was the ground for all this? It was that Ireland was demanding it. Mr. Gladstone himself had never believed or admitted that there was anything in the case for such a demand. But all of a sudden we see a change. That which was formerly repudiated was now thought good. If the new voters of the country supposed that by such a measure they were going to get rid of obstruction in Parliament, they might be well assured that they were mistaken. The Conservatives had no doubt about the justice of their cause or the soundness of their arguments. It was not that they believed that if the people of this country looked the matter in the face they would have any doubt as to the supreme and paramount importance of maintaining the Empire; but they felt that the leader of their Government—a man of high reputation, of great experience and eloquence—was exercising a power which would be too much for Liberals to resist, and that they must go with him. However, he did not for a moment distrust the result of the struggle. All he wished to say was that 'if they were defeated it would not be the work of the Parnellite party, it would not be even the work of the Liberal party, it would not be the work of Mr. Gladstone—it would be their own work (cheers.) If they neglected the principles which were now before them, if they did not use every means in their power to

counteract this work before it was too late, upon them would rest the responsibility of the decline and fall of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

SIR M. HICKS BEACH.

A dinner was given on April 29, at Bristol under the auspices of the West Bristol, Conservative Association, to celebrate the return of Sir Michael Hicks Beach as M.P. for that division. In responding to the toast of his health, he dwelt upon the Irish question:—

We were face to face with a matter far graver than any of the details of the "authorised programme" (hear, hear). That was nothing less than a proposal by the very Ministers of the Queen for the first step in the disintegration of the Empire (Voices: "Shame," "Treason"). If the Conservatives had proposed the policy for which Mr. Gladstone had made himself responsible, the great Liberal party would have been unanimous in denouncing them all over the country, and they would have been justly held up to public indignation and execration as the allies of the party of disorder in Ireland, and the authors of the disintegration of the British Empire. They were now asked by a Minister of the Queen to destroy the Imperial Parliament, to establish a separate Parliament in one part of the United Kingdom. Why were they asked to do this? He would quote what Mr. Gladstone said on that point 15 years ago:—"There is no such grievance. There is nothing that Ireland has asked and which this country and Parliament have refused. This Imperial Parliament has done for Ireland what it would have scrupled to do for England and Scotland." Since that time what had happened? Ireland was as free to-day as England or Scotland. They lived under laws equal with our own, and if there were parts of Ireland which were not prosperous, whose fault was that? Ulster could prosper under the existing laws (cheers), and, what was more, Ireland had a greater share of representation in the Imperial Parliament in proportion to its population than was accorded to England or Scotland. It was not just, but unjust legislation that was desired and it should not be granted (cheers). It was not only a question of whether the Imperial Parliament would give to Irishmen the legislation they desired; but we were asked not on that account only to establish a separate Parliament for Ireland, we were asked to do it because the majority of Irishmen happened to demand it. He should like to know whether the majority of Irishmen were to have their way against the vast majority of the people of Great Britain (cheers). If that was to be accorded to them on that ground, then the claim of the people of Ulster was irrefutable—to be saved from, to their minds, the foreign domination of a majority of the Irish party—alien to them in race and religion, and biassed against them by hatreds and animosities of generations (cheers). But even her Majesty's Government hardly asked them to consider the scheme of its merits. It had been put forward rather as an alternative to what they were pleased to call coercion. And what was coercion? Why, coercion in Ireland now meant just this, and nothing else—the enforcement of the elementary duty of a Government in the protection of life and property, and the maintenance of the union of the three kingdoms (cheers). Mr. Gladstone himself had once told a Liberal audience that Mr. Parnell preached a gospel of public plunder, and sought to march through rapine to the dismemberment of the empire (cheers). The Government's own words showed that they dared not trust the monster they themselves were creating (hear, hear). They must not overrate the powers against them. Mr. Gladstone's name was powerful among the unthinking and illiterate masses (laughter). In conclusion, he said the danger might be met if those who had the honour of their country at heart united to maintain the empire, and he counselled them not to allow it to be dismembered by the enemies of their country (cheers).

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION.

A large demonstration of Orangemen to protest against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill was held on Monday, April 26, on the Maze Race-course, Belfast. The principal resolution was as follows:—

That, should this measure of the Prime Minister be forced upon us, and we are handed over to the government of those who have been our bitterest enemies and the foes of the Crown and Constitution, and whose first efforts will be directed against our religious and commercial interests, we hereby solemnly and calmly declare that we shall not acknowledge that government, that we shall protest against taxation by an Irish Parliament, and will refuse to pay taxes imposed by it; and, further, that we shall resist to the uttermost all attempts to enforce such payment; and we call upon the men of England, Scotland, and the Colonies who are with us in this great crisis in our history, to support our protest now as well as hereafter should we be compelled to take a more determined stand for the maintenance of the civil and religious liberties which their forefathers and ours obtained for us.

The London correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—The expressed determination of Ulster Loyalists to resist by force, if necessary, the imposition of Home Rule is likely to figure as an important point in the further discussion of the question. It may be that, according to statements freely circulated, the machinery for resistance is actually in process of organization. As to whether it is a fact that a committee has been formed for the purpose reported, and whether it has received a large number of offers and assurances of support in men and money from different parts of England, a question will be asked on the re-assembling of the House.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT.

Mr. Bright, in a letter explaining his absence from Lord Hartington's meeting on Monday, April 26, said:—

There is a division in the Liberal party on the subject of the Irish Bills now before the House of Commons, and to which Bills your representative is opposed. To me he seems to have acted in a manner at once consistent and courageous, having done in the House of Commons exactly what his constituents might expect him to do from his speeches during the election contest. The Irish Bills are of that magnitude and importance that difference of opinion was unavoidable. Does any one imagine that such Bills could become law without a manifestation of the differences and doubts which they have created? It would be a calamity for this country if measures of this transcendent magnitude were to be accepted on the authority of a leader of a party or of a Minister, however eminent, and that no other member of the party was to be permitted to hold or to express strong doubts or even adverse opinions of the measures proposed. For consistencies to accept this system would be to betray their value in the working of representative institutions. The sad party division has arisen from the introduction of measures of vast importance without any sufficient preparation of the public or the party mind to accept them. The measures themselves, and the time and the manner of their introduction in Parliament, are the causes of the division of the Liberal party, and not the opinions and criticisms of honourable men. The party may be shaken for a time, but it will recover, for consistency, and courage, and honour will never be without value in the estimation of our countrymen.

LORD DERBY

Lord Derby also wrote to express regret at his inability to attend the meeting. He said:—

I am glad of the opportunity of expressing my entire concurrence in the opinions to which Lord Hartington has given utterance on the Irish question—the most important, in my judgment, that has arisen since the Act of Union was passed. I do not see the wisdom of handing over our Irish affairs to a local Parliament which, in the opinion of its creator, is so little to be trusted where property is concerned that the landlords must be paid out at a cost of fifty millions to save them being robbed of it. I do not believe that the demand of Irish nationality will be effectually met by the establishment of a local Parliament, whose powers are to be severely limited by imperial statute. Either the restrictions will be quietly dropped, and then we have virtual separation, or they will be enforced; and in that event agitation more violent than that which has gone before will be set on foot for their removal. We are asked, Will you not trust Irishmen with the management of their own affairs? Yes, if Ireland were not a country of deep-rooted and traditional religious animosity. I do not believe that the interests of the Protestant minority of Ulster can safely be confided to an assembly in which they will always be outvoted and at the mercy of their enemies. What is more important in my opinion is, that the people of Ulster think the same. I wish Ireland to be governed in accordance with Liberal ideas; but of these Liberal ideas neither Catholic priests nor American agitators can be considered as suitable presentatives, and Catholic priests and American agitators will be the dominant influence of the Irish. If Lord Hartington and those who think with him are accused of causing a split in the Liberal party, our answer is simply. The disruption is not our work. We stand on a platform which six months ago was that of the entire party. If in November a Conservative candidate in the course of his address had said, Within six months the Liberals will bring in a Bill to Repeal the Union, what torrents of vituperation would have been poured out upon him? What should we not have heard said of the lamentable recklessness with which at an election time unfounded charges are brought against public men? Yet this is exactly what has happened, and those who protest against it are treated as seceders, because they are not at a moment's notice prepared to reverse the policy of a lifetime.

Lord Derby has written another letter, in which he says he does not believe the Irish Bills brought in by Mr. Gladstone can pass, or that if they did pass they would bring about a better state of things than now exists. He adds:—

I do not believe the system of restrictions by which it is sought to prevent the intended Irish Parliament from abusing its power could be kept in force for more than a year or two, and I feel sure these restrictions would not be accepted by the representatives of Ireland, except under the expectation that they will speedily be got rid of. It seems to me equally objectionable to leave Irish landlords to be plundered as to save them at the cost of probably more than a hundred millions, to be defrayed ultimately by the English. I cannot think it just, considering how strong and long-standing are the mutual animosities of Catholics and Protestants in Ireland, to leave the Protestant minority in Ulster at the mercy of their old opponents. Lastly, I consider the Constitutional change—more important than any which we or our fathers have witnessed—ought not to be made by authority of Parliament alone without reference to the electors, whose opinions have never been elicited or asked. I am confirmed in this belief by the notorious fact that many members who now advocate the concession of all or nearly all Mr. Parnell's demands were returned to Parliament on the strength of their public declarations that they would oppose these demands; whereas, if they had avowed themselves Home Rulers during their canvass, the result of the elections would probably have been very different. For these and many other reasons, impossible fully to explain in a few words, I am against the proposed Irish legislation.

LORD IDDESLEIGH.

Lord Iddesleigh, summarizing his views on the Irish question in a letter to a correspondent, says he thinks Mr. Gladstone's scheme is fraught with much danger to the Empire, while it will do no good to Ireland:—

It seems to me clear that any constitutional revolution involving the dissolution of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland must seriously weaken the heart of the Empire, and will almost certainly lead to further changes tending to the degradation and the probable destruction of the whole, and that we should speedily feel its evil effects in our relations with foreign countries, in those with our own colonies and dependencies, in our trade and industries, and consequently in the condition of our great and ever-increasing home population. What we should gain in return for these losses it is extremely difficult to discover. There are some who appear to think we should gain the affection of Ireland. I admit it would be worth considerable sacrifice if we could hope to do so; but there is nothing in the history of the past, and nothing in the circumstances of the present, which seem to me to encourage such expectation.

The grounds laid down for the scheme divide themselves into two—sentimental and terrorist:—

By the former I mean Mr. Gledstone's declaration that all our good work for Ireland is spoilt by the "foreign garb" in which it is presented to the people. A more mischievous expression could not have been chosen, nor one more certain to rankle in the Irish bosom, to poison every thought, word, and deed by which we may at any time endeavour to promote the real interests of the country. It has its ludicrous side, too, when we reflect that the demand which we are supposed to be dealing with is not native Irish, but mainly of foreign, American, growth. The other ground is that of terrorism; and, unjust as the imputation would really be, I feel pretty confident, if we give our assent to this measure, our doing so will be attributed far more to fear than to conviction.

As to the argument that it would be a great convenience to get rid of the Irish element, which is found to impede business in the House of Commons, Lord Iddesleigh says it strikes him as greatly dangerous and partly childish. Energetic action and a little sacrifice of party feeling on the part of the great majority of the House ought to be sufficient to keep the evil within very moderate bounds, while to attempt to suppress it by getting rid of those who have made use of it, and successfully made use of it, to gain ulterior ends, is to encourage others to adopt the same method upon any occasion that may present itself, and for the attainment of any object a section may be bent on pursuing. As to the alternative of coercion. insisted upon by Mr. Gladstone's supporters, Lord Iddesleigh says:—

I agree that coercion is hateful, and it is because it is so hateful I desire to see Ireland relieved from it. At the present moment it exists in the worst form of minute and searching terrorism prevailing throughout the country, and exercised by unsparing agents, obeying an irresponsible authority, sustained by foreign gold and foreign organization. No measure for the benefit of Ireland can, in my opinion, be successful unless the National League and any similar association are suppressed. We shall, of course, be told that the agents of the League are now quiet, and there is a truce while the English Parliament is considering the Ministerial measure, which will be followed by a terrible outbreak of violence if it is rejected; but if this be so, it only shows the League is in able hands, and is capable of being used for many ulterior objects. I speak of direct violence. I do not know that the still more formidable agency of boycotting is even suspended. But why should it be said the maintenance of the Union must lead to coercion in any other sense of the word than that which implies that law and order are to be maintained? and this they may be without detriment to, but rather to the furtherance of the prosperity and the happiness of the country. It is unfortunate exceptional legislation has been so often resorted to. Yet even under the legislation which has been imposed during so large a portion of the period since the Union the progress of Ireland has been unquestionably greater than during any period of equal duration at any other epoch in her history. But surely the lesson we should learn from that history is that, instead of dissolving, we should rather try to cement the union, and by firmness, steadiness, and, so far as possible, unity, both in legislation and administration, do our best to give the sister-isle her fair share in the prosperity of a country with which, in spite of listlessness or mad endeavour, she is indissolubly connected.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

The Duke of Argyll, writing to a correspondent, says:—

I regard these proposals of the Government as fatal to the prosperity of Ireland and to the unity of the United Kingdom. Up to the last general election Mr. Gladstone himself was loud in his denunciations of the Parnellite policy, both social and political, and his sudden wheel round owing to the success of the Parnellite conspiracy in the Irish elections is a strategic movement by which he not only calls upon us to surrender to those whom he has before treated as enemies, but also to take up arms in their cause, put on their uniform, and adopt all their arguments. So monstrous a demand has never been made by any leader upon his party.

MR. GIFFEN.

Mr. Giffen discusses in the *Times* the alleged over-taxation of Ireland. While admitting that no remedy can be applied until the actual facts are known, he still reiterates and confirms what he has already said as to the small amount of Irish resources compared with those of Great Britain. After some explanations in answer to a critic, he says:—

The result is, that in consequence the mode of arriving at these assessments under Schedules A and B a large amount of income comes into the returns which is not liable to income tax at all; and Schedules A and B together, while they constitute two-thirds of the gross assessments in Ireland, constitute a much smaller proportion of the gross assessments in Great Britain. In the other schedules, where Great Britain's proportion of the whole is larger than it is in the case of Schedules A and B, the difference between gross and net is less. On the grounds thus stated the conclusion is more than justified that Ireland is over-valued as compared with Great Britain in the gross assessments to the income-tax. Consequently, if income-tax figures are a measure of relative resources, and the proportion shown by the gross income-tax assessments for Ireland is as 1 in 17 of the gross assessments for the United Kingdom, then the proportion of Irish resources must be less than 1 in 17. The yield of the income-tax in Ireland on the average cannot be put at more than 1-20th of the total yield in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Giffen goes on to say that he does not admit the conclusion of the Prime Minister that "Ireland is valued much lower in proportion to the real value than England and Scotland"—taking his statement as referring merely, as it obviously does, to the gross assessments under Schedules A and B and the principles of assessment in both countries. But this point Mr. Giffen does not regard as very material.

SIR JAMES STEPHEN.

Sir James Stephen contributes to the *Times* of Thursday, April 29, the first of two articles on the Irish Bills. In the present article he examines the foundation on which the whole proposal rests, and shows its extraordinary slenderness. Having set forth a full account of the reasons adduced by Mr. Gladstone and his followers, with running comments, Sir James asks—Do these reasons afford grounds for believing that the proposed measures will give what Mr. Gladstone says is imperatively demanded?

Mr. Gladstone's words show that Ireland is at present deprived of "the first conditions of civilized life," and this no doubt is true. Who has taken them away? The National League. Who has interfered with the free course of law? The National League. Who has deprived individuals of the exercise of their legal rights? The National League. Who returned the eighty-six Nationalists to Parliament? The National League. How are the first conditions of civilization to be restored? By making the representatives of the National League the ruling power in an Irish Parliament. How is the confidence of the people in the law and their sympathy with the law to be restored or excited? By entrusting legislative power and the administration of justice to the very men who have taken from Ireland the first elements of civilization and of personal liberty. Was such triumph ever yet accorded to organized crime? What confidence or what sympathy with the laws made by such a Parliament will the Irish feel? Confidence and sympathy may be felt by those who look forward to plunder, but how much of either will be felt by the minority whom we are specially bound to protect? The proposal seems to me exactly equivalent to a suggestion that the road to health is through death, by which all diseases are cured. This argument is put forward more or less pointedly and in a great variety of forms by all the speakers against the Bill. The only attempt to answer it that I have found is contained in Mr. Morley's belief that "Catholics and Protestants, when they found they had to sit down together, would sit down together with mutual respect for each other," and in his remark that Mr. Trevelyan's language amounted to a "charge against the Irish constituencies of being in sympathy with murderers and conspirators"—a charge which, if true, would show that "Ireland is not fit for self-government, and is not ripe for representative institutions." As to the first remark, I can only say, "Oh, man! great is thy faith." As to the second, it is perhaps a good point as an argument to Mr. Trevelyan himself; but it is worthless as against those who think that, whatever the inference may be, the charge is strictly true as against many Irish constituencies, and that as far as it goes, it is an unanswerable argument to show that if the Irish are fit for representative institutions—which I neither assert not deny—the majority of their representatives are not fit to be trusted with supreme authority over the whole island.

MR. GLADSTONE EXPLAINS.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Daily Chronicle*:—

Hawarden Castle, Chester, April 24.

Sir,—It is not my custom, for obvious reasons to comment on statements made in hostile metropolitan newspapers; but, having a sincere respect for the *Daily Chronicle*, I would call your attention to an allegation in a leading article of to-day that I have heretofore taught that Home Rule would be "a source of imperial danger." I will not challenge you for the proof of this assertion, which I believe to be made in good faith, but entirely in error. So far as I am aware of my own teaching it contains no such doctrine, but in general calls for explanations of the meaning of Home Rule, in order to clear up the question whether it would or would not be a source of imperial danger. We have now learned the demand of Ireland from the mouth of five-sixths of her constitutionally chosen representatives, and it shows that Home Rule means the establishment of a legislative body in Ireland for the management of only Irish affairs. Such Home Rule is in the language of my address of last September, a source not of danger but of strength. The danger, if any, lies in refusing it. Probably the writer has had in his mind the scheme of No Rent, which I denounced in strong terms in 1881—terms which, were there occasion, I should use again. You will, I am sure, do justice on this subject, I do not say to me, but to the great public interests which are involved.—I remain, &c., W. E GLADSTONE.

THE HON. LIONEL TENNYSON.

THE *Athenæum* has the following obituary notice of the Hon. Lionel Tennyson:—

Wherever the name Tennyson is a word of music—that is to say, wherever English poetry is read and enjoyed—the news that a son of the Laureate's was lying dangerously ill of jungle fever in India caused sympathetic anxiety and alarm. And we do not exaggerate, we think, in saying that the mournful announcement of his death (which took place, in the thirty-third year of his age, on board the Chusan at Aden, on the 20th ult.) will darken with a deep sorrow not only every door in Great Britain, but every door in that great cordon of British homes which girdles all the seas and all the world. This it is to be the beloved son of the most beloved Englishman of our time; yet it would be unjust to the memory of Lionel Tennyson to suppose that the sole reason why his death demands a word of notice in the *Athenæum* is that he was the son of his father. Had he lived he could hardly have failed to make his mark in the contemporary struggle of literature, severe as that struggle now is; for there was a subject that he made specially his own, and this subject he could treat in what may be called a special manner. Thus, as it seemed to his friends, he could command the two great requisites of literary success. With many young men of the present day the study of English dramatic poetry is not only a favourite pursuit, it is a passion. No doubt there are among us many students of Lionel Tennyson's age—contemporaries of his, perhaps, at Eton or at Cambridge—whose knowledge of Elizabethan drama would, before the publication of Lamb's 'Specimens,' have been considered profound learning; but by confining themselves too closely to this one field their criticisms fail in "extensive greatness" by the very causes that lend them their "intensive strength." It was Lionel Tennyson's ambition to study English drma from the European point of view, or rather from the point of view (as far as his equipment would allow him) of universal criticism. The relation of English dramatic poetry to the strange and colossal dramatic growths of Asia had a special fascination for him. Though he was not an Orientalist and never professed a special knowledge of anything, certain papers of his (such, for instance, as that on the 'Persian Play' in the *Nineteenth Century*) show how true was his insight into those first principles of dramatic art which are eternal and universal as the harmonies of the sea and wind and as the colours of sunrise. It was impossible to talk to him upon these subjects without perceiving that into dramatic methods, and into the deep economies of all dramatic art, he had that true insight which no culture can give, the true insight which can only come of temperament and instinct. He never produced original imaginative work, but had he lived to do so, it would most likely have been of a humorous kind; for no one could spend an evening with his without perceiving that his endowment of humour was rich and rare—a humour by-the-by which was in its flavour curiously like that of him who gave us 'The Northern Farmer' and 'The Spinster's Sweet'arts,' the humour of an imitation so accurate and sure that its very truth can raise the smile which most humourists seek to awaken by the very opposite method of fantastic exaggeration. Nor assuredly could any one spend an evening with Lionel Tennyson without realizing what a fine character he was, what a true type of the frank, fearless English gentleman—how worthy, in a word, of the great name he bore.

He had for some years held a post in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office—a post for which his intense interest in Indian subjects well fitted him. His report on India last year showed that his practical mastery of details, his power of generalizing heterogeneous masses of facts, were quite as strong as the literary faculty we have been glancing at. The visit of himself and Mrs. Lionel to Lord Dufferin had been a happy and joyous one until the fatal jungle fever crossed his path. He married, it will be remembered, the brilliant and accomplished daughter of one of our most brilliant and accomplished writers of society verse, Mr. Frederick Locker; and it is to one of the children of this marriage that the Laureate addressed a poem which every one knows by heart.

THE GERMAN PACKET SERVICE.

THE packets subsidized by the German Government will commence their service very shortly, the first steamer for the far East being due to start on the 30th of June. The steamers on this line are the Oder (3,158 tons, 88 first and 57 second class cabins) the Neckar (3120, 88 first and 55 second class cabins) and three new vessels, the Prussia, the Bavaria, and the Saxony, which are to be ready by the 25th of August, the 25th of September, and the 25th of October. They will be of 4,000 tons burden, with a speed of 14 knots an hour, and will cost about £120,000 each. The first steamer to start for Eastern Asia will be the Hapsburg, which was built at Hull, and is 323ft. long by 37ft. in beam with a burden of 3,000 tons and 2,300 horse power. The Hapsburg has a speed of 14 knots an hour, and has 70 first and 80 second class cabins, with accommodation for 670 emigrants between deck. The packets for Eastern Asia will touch at Antwerp, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. At Hongkong, there is to be a branch route to Japan, the Stettin, which has been built for this service, touching at Kinsin and Mioko, while this line will perhaps be prolonged as far as Corea. The total length of the voyage from Bremerhaven and back will be 110 days. For postal purposes the following time-table has been prepared:—From Berlin to Brindisi, 50 hours; from Brindisi to Alexandria, 72; from Alexandria to Suez, 24, or six days altogether; from Suez to Hongkong 24 days and 12 hours, or 31½ days from Berlin, with an additional four days to Shanghai. The packets for the Australian line are the Hohenzollern, the Hohenslaufen, the Salier, and the General Werder, all of 3,090 tons, and with an average speed of 11½ knots. The first steamer of this line will leave Bremerhaven on the 14th of July, and, touching at Antwerp the next day, will arrive at Port Said on the 31st of July, Suez the 2nd of August, Diego Garcia on the 15th, Adelaide on the 30th, Melbourne on the 2nd of September, and Sydney on the 6th. At Sydney there will be a branch route to the Tonga Islands and to Affra, one of the Symos group, where the Cubeck, which has been built for this service, will remain a week before returning to Sydney. The postal communications between Berlin and Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney will be shortened to about 38 days, and passenger fares will be reduced about 30 per cent.

LORD RIPON ON INDIAN FINANCE.

WHEN the mail left England the Marquis of Ripon was on a visit to Manchester, fulfilling a series of engagements which had to be postponed at the time he joind the Government. On Thursday afternoon he delivered an address on the affairs of India to the members of the Chamber of Commerce at a large meeting held at the Town-hall. Mr. G. H. Gaddum, the president, was in the chair, and among those present were Mr. J. F. Hutton, M. P., and Mr. B. Armitage, M.P.

Lord Ripon said he went to India in 1880, and during the greater part of the time he was out India enjoyed a period of great prosperity. Trade and commerce were good; through God's blessing they were spared practically any serious share in the tremendous evils of famine to which that country was so terribly liable, and peace was preserved with the single exception that India contributed some share, both military and financial, to the Egyptian war. Such was the prosperity of the country, that India's share of the cost of that war was met without recourse to additional taxation; but in 1884 a change came over the condition of India, and her prosperity began distinctly and definitely to decline. In the year 1879-80, in private trade the imports were about 51½ millions, and the exports 69 millions. In 1883-84 the imports had risen to 65½ millions and the exports to 89 millions, which showed a total increase in the four years of over 34 millions. In 1884-85 the imports maintained their position but the exports fell off, and the result was a diminution of £2,500,000 on the total value of trade of the year. He regretted to say that latest information showed that that unfavourable condition of things had been continued. The ten months of last year, from the 1st of April to the 31st of January as compared with the corresponding ten months of the previous year, showed a diminution on the imports of £1,800,000 and on the exports of £500,000, making a total decrease of £2,300,000. That showed that the change which began in 1884 had been continued. In the imports to India there was also included a large amount of gold and treasure. In 1879 80 the value of treasure, gold and silver, which went into India was £11,655,000; in 1884-5 it was £13,878,000, showing a stated increase, and that increase in respect to the import of treasure seemed to be still maintained. In the ten months of last year the imports of gold and treasure had amounted to £12,000,000, as against £11,787,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. But there was another way to look at those imports. Of the treasure importations of 1880 £2,000,000 were in gold and £9,600,000 in silver. In 1884 the relative proportions were £5,500,000 of gold and £7,400,000 of silver. During the ten months of last year the importation of gold had fallen to £2,565,000, and silver had risen to £10,100,000, as against £4,500,600 of gold and £7,200,000 of silver in the corresponding period of the previous year. Those figures betokened a serious falling off in the prosperity of the people of India. Gold was imported to a large extent for purposes of ornament, and also for purposes of what might be considered as unproductive investments. This form of investment was no doubt a relic of a time of less security, but still the amount of gold imported into the country was an accurate indication of the condition of the great body of the better-to-do classes. The progress of cotton manufacture in India was a matter of general and scientific interest. During the time he was in India the whole of the duties which had been levied on cotton goods were entirely removed, and consequently free trade was established in India, not only as regarded cotton, but also as regarded almost all other articles. It was said that the effect of that policy would be to put an end to the local manufacture of cotton goods, throwing a large number of natives out of employment, and crushing a nascent industry. The change was made in 1882. In 1883 the statistics of cotton spinning and weaving in India were as follows:—There were 62 mills, with 1,654,000 spindles, 15,111 looms, and employing 536,000 persons; in 1885 there were 81 mills, with over two million spindles, 16,000 looms, and employing 66,000 persons. He contended that he was justified in declaring that, whatever was the effect of the free-trade policy which he initiated, it was not to destroy and pull down native industry. He should have been exceedingly sorry if it had had that effect. He did not in establishing free trade act with the object of benefiting Lancashire and with the object of benefiting his own countrymen. He introduced free trade because he believed that it was a sound financial and economical system, and he thought so still. (Cheers.) Those statistics had no unimportant bearing on the question of free trade. They showed that the people of India had been benefited without damage to a local industry, and he felt great pleasure in looking back on that part of his administration and its results. The question of exchange was one of extreme importance and great difficulty; it deserved the most serious consideration of the commercial and trading public in India and at home. The nominal rate of exchange used to be 2s. for the rupee, but this year it had been fixed by the Government at 1s 6d., which was 25 per cent. below the nominal rate. The result was that the Indian Government in making remittances to England lost enormous sums of money. In 1871-2 the loss thus made was £428,000, in 1884-5 it had reached the sum of £3,426,000, in the Budget for this year it was estimated at £4,837,000. It was surprising that this was the case. When they found the difference between true and conventional sterling, and that the amount remitted to England was £13,331,000 true sterling and £16,661,000 conventional sterling, the magnitude and importance of that question to the Indian Government was easily seen, and he was not ashamed to acknowledge that he had no remedy to propose which was likely to commend itself to mature judgment. It was rather a matter for economists and financiers to deeply and carefully consider. He next spoke of the value of silver in India, and expressed the opinion that the purchasing power of the rupee was no greater now than it was 10 or 20 years ago. Skilled labour, it was true, commanded a higher price, but he questioned whether the value of the rupee had undergone the slightest change. Turning to the subject of Indian finance he repeated that his experiences of India, during a large part of his time, had been in a period of great prosperity. His impression was that in ordinary times of fair prosperity the revenue of India had a distinct and definite tendency to increase. It did not improve by leaps and bounds, the improvement was very gradual; at the same time the power of taxation in that country was limited within very narrow bounds, and in looking at the question of Indian finance they were bound always to bear that fact distinctly in mind. The land-tax they could not increase. In the province of Bengal it was permanently fixed, and in other provinces it was fixed for a term of years, but at all events they could look for no substantial increase in that branch of revenue. The salt tax, against which many objections had been urged, was in a peculiar position. It was important that they should possess a tax to which they could look as a financial reserve, and the salt tax was the one which was regarded in this way. Therefore they must always keep the taxlow in order to keep up the consumption, so that when the emergency arose there might be some substantial tax to fall back upon. He regretted, however, to find that of late there has been a falling off in the consumption, and that was only another indication of the check to the prosperity of the nation of which he had recorded other signs. He next referred to the question of the opium revenue, and stated that the estimated revenue this year was over seven and a half millions. That was a very large revenue in India, and while it was easy for platform speakers in this country to make light of a paltry eight millions of finance, that amount could not be got back in Indian revenue by a stroke of the pen. If the English people wanted to get rid of the opium traffic they would have to find the money out of their own pockets, because he defied them, with justice to the Indian tax-payers, to find that amount in India. He knew that the tax was open to great objections, it was also open to financial objections, because it was so intensely speculative. But the question which lay at the bottom of the matter was How were they going to produce from Indian sources the revenue which they could get from opium? A convention had recently been made with China on this question, and he would look with interest to see the effect of that; and in the meantime he felt bound to say that nothing could be more injurious to the interests of this country in India than that anything should be done under the present conditions of that country with regard to finance which would lead the people of India to suppose that we were, in accordance with special views of our own, forcing upon them unpopular taxation. Having referred to several other means of taxation, Lord Ripon asked what was the lesson to be learnt from the facts which they had before them. Their revenue was increasing slowly. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that they should keep down the expenditure as much as possible, and especially that expenditure which might be regarded as unproductive. He expressed the opinion that Indian finance was sound if a careful and cautious policy were pursued, both as regarded revenue and expenditure and also as regarded credit, but the margin with which financiers had to deal was very small indeed. He next turned to the question of railway extension in India, in which he had taken a great interest. He said that he had been convinced of the necessity for increases, and he was convinced of the utility of the policy he pursued. In making the extension of the railways, he was actuated in the first instance by a desire to combat the terrible evils of famine, but he maintained that it was the bounden duty of this country, with its scientific and mechanical resources, to find some means of meeting that great and tremendous evil. He did what lay in his power in that direction, and he believed that the simplest and most effective way to combat a famine was by the extension of the railways. Another object he had in view was to open up the resources of the country, and he might say that the mineral resources of the country were far more extensive than was generally imagined. He hoped Englishmen would give the weight of their opinion in favour of economy in the expenditure of India, with a view of bringing the financial position to what it was a few years ago, and then they might be able with greater energy and safety to go forward in the construction of the projected lines, and that would place India in a condition of safety against famine and enable her to develop her means and resources. He spoke with pride of the private enterprises in public works, and concluded by expressing the opinion that India had still a magnificent future before her.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman Bennett, seconded by Mr. B. Armitage, M.P., a vote of thanks was given to the Marquis of Ripon for his address, and Lord Ripon, in responding, said he had every reason to believe that the Government of India was fully alive to the importance of the question of the reduction of Indian expenditure.

In the evening the Marquis of Ripon was entertained to dinner at the Town-hall by the Mayor, Mr. Alderman Goldschmidt.

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE ULTIMATUM TO GREECE.

AN ultimatum has been presented by the Powers to Greece calling upon her to disarm. France is not among the signatories of the document. M. de Freycinet, the French Prime Minister, had been urging the Greek Premier, M. Delyannis, to defer to the wishes of the Powers before the ultimatum was presented. On the evening of the 25th of April eight ships of the combined squadron appeared off the Piræus, and it was almost simultaneously by announced that the Greek Government has yielded to the representations of M. de Freycinet, who had informed the Powers that it was no longer necessary to present the ultimatum. The fleet subsequently retired. On Tuesday, April 27, in the midst of congratulations to the French Government on the success of their diplomacy, it was announced that on the previous evening the ultimatum had been presented to Greece, and that ships of the combined fleet had returned to Athens It appears from the various telegrams published that the communication which the French Minister made to M. Delyannis included a telegram from M. de Freycinet stating that France in Greece's own interest invited the Hellenic Government to desist from its present warlike policy. The Government replied on Sunday, giving assurances that it would not disturb the peace, and a copy of this reply was sent to the other foreign Ministers. The reply being considered unsatisfactory by the Powers, with the exception of France, the ultimatum was delivered on Monday evening. It called upon Greece to give assurances that orders for disarmament would be issued within a week.

The *Times'* correspondent at Athens states that should Greece remain obstinate her ships will be blockaded in all the ports of the kingdom. The Greek Ministers have held several meetings to discuss the situation, but no reply has yet been given to the ultimatum. M. Delyannis, addressing a deputation of citizens who waited upon him on Wednesday, explicitly declared that he had given no promise of disarmament to France or to any other Power, and that Greece had accepted French mediation conditionally upon an early settlement of the Greek question. After disclaiming the intention attributed to him of either yielding to the will of the Powers or resigning, the Premier concluded by declaring that, should the Greek claims not be satisfied very shortly, the Government would declare war, and it would then only yield to the Powers when their ships had either sunk the Hellenic fleet or bombarded Greek towns. Great excitement prevails in Athens, and several public meetings of citizens have been held to protest against disarmament.

The correspondent of the *Standard* says:—The Greeks are, beyond question, deeply irritated at what they regard as an infringement of the independence of the country, and there is a strong and general feeling of indignation against the Powers, on account of their harsh treatment of M. Delyannis's Cabinet, and the poignant humiliation they have put upon the Government and the nation at large. According to the Ministerial organs of this morning, the Government demands the recall of the fleet, and the revocation of the ultimatum by the Powers, as the indispensable condition of disarmament on the part of Greece, who had already, through the French Minister, given a written engagement to demobilize her forces. In the event of the Powers declining these terms, M. Delyanis will refuse to submit to violence, and will tender his resignation. This the King will decline to accept. For this imbroglio and the deadlock towards which affairs appear to be drifting, the Powers alone are here held responsible. In a later despatch the correspondent adds:—I have just learned a most important piece of intelligence. I have it on very high authority that the Powers considering the difficult position in which M. Delyannis is placed, have decided to meet him halfway. Taking note of the written statement addressed by the Greek Premier to the French Minister, informing the latter that Greece was prepared to bow to the wishes of Europe, the Powers have decided, in deference to Greek feeling, to give orders for the international fleet to retire. With the adoption of this considerate policy by the European Cabinets the storm that was brewing will probably be averted.

The reply of Greece to the Ultimatum of the Powers is as follows:—The Greek Government, referring to its Note of the 26th instant, despatched prior to the delivery of the Collective Note of the Powers on the same day, deems it necessary to add the following explanations:—The Royal Government having accepted the counsels of France, as stated in the abovementioned Note, and having thus given, before presentation of the Collective Note, a formal assurance that Greece, yielding to the desire of the Powers, would not disturb the peace, it follows, as a consequence, that the Greek Government will not keep under arms the present effective of the army. The Government will, therefore, proceed to make a gradual reduction of this effective, in such time as may be required by the prudence indispensably necessary for carrying out a measure of this kind. The Royal Government trusts that in consequence of these explanations the Collective Note of the 26th instant, may be regarded as having no further object.

A slight collision has occurred between Turkish and Greek forces on the frontier. About midnight on the 21st February the Greek outposts at Porta heard firing in the Turkish lines at Aviglia. The firing becoming general along the line from Platamona to St. Elias, the Greeks replied, whereupon the Turks evacuated their positions at Aviglis, Kedro, St. Elias, and Platamona. The Greeks then advanced, surrounded the Turkish post at Stefani, and occupied the positions evacuated by the Turks. On the following morning Iskender Pasha sent Kasmi Effendi to the Greek commander to express regret at the fault committed by the Turks, and begged that the affair might not be wrongly interpreted. Thereupon the Greek commander invited the Turks to re-occupy their former positions, and tranquillity was re-established. During the firing a Turkish sergeant and a Greek corporal were wounded, the injuries of the latter being only slight.

THE MASSACRE OF AN ITALIAN EXPEDITION.

OFFICIAL news has been received in England from Aden of the massacre by the Emir of Harrar of the members of an expedition sent out by the Geographical Society of Milan, contrary to the advice of the Italian Government, and in spite of strong remonstrances on the part of the English authorities at Aden. The victims are Counts Porro and Montiglio, Professor Sicata, Dr. Gethardi, Signori Romagnoli, Janni, Bianchi, and two servants. They were induced by treachery to pack up their arms, and were then set upon between Geldessa and Artou. The Emir then proceeded to Geldessa itself and captured the town, taking prisoners the Anglo-Egyptian garrison, consisting of about one hundred men. Among them was a detachment of fifteen Indian soldiers. The Emir of Harrar is a native Harrari, a descendant of the old emirs, who was allowed to assume power when the Egyptians abandoned this territory.

The Paris newspapers published on the 12th ult. a telegram from Aden, stating that a Frenchman and his wife had been assassinated on the frontier of Shoa by the Danateils. A letter from Aden to the *Journal des Débats* confirms the report. It appears that M. Barral had set out from Obock, to explore a great part of Abyssinia, and to establish commercial relations in the country. The caravan included M. Barral, Mdme. Barral, M. Savoure, and Dimitri Righas, an interpreter. It carried 3,000 muskets and a large supply of ammunition. It had left Harrar to go to Fare, when after a two days' march, M. Barral and his wife, and a brother of the Sultan of Loitah, with nineteen well-armed Abyssinians set out in search of water. At a distance of two kilomètres from the caravan they saw coming from the brushwood a number of native Assimaras, who evidently meditated an attack. To intimidate them, M. Barral ordered his Abyssinians to fire a few shots into the air. They did so, and were reloading when the natives attacked them with their lances. A struggle followed, in which the troop of M. Barral was entirely massacerd. The main body of the caravan was next attacked; but the camel-drivers cut the belts binding the loads to the back of the camels, and took flight towards Harrar. Two days afterwards, another caravan came to the spot where the loads had been thrown down, and finding upwards of 2,000 muskets on the ground, and boxes broken open, they understood what had happened. Monseigneur Louis de Gonzague, Vicar Apostolic of Shoa, sought for the remains of M. and Mdme. Barral, and, with much trouble discovering what had been left by by the hyænas, gave them Christian burial.

The Rome correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—The massacre of the Indian expedition to Harrar has created a great sensation here. The expedition was headed by Count Porro and originally consisted of fourteen members. Its object was to explore the country, and to establish commercial stations. It was to be escorted by fifty natives, armed with rifles. On Count Porro's arrival in Aden he was warned by the Italian Consul that the ameer of Harrar had become more fanatical than ever, and was very hostile towards Europeans. Major Hunter, the English representative, was still more emphatic in his opposition to an expedition calculated from the accompanying display of force to arouse Mussulman fanaticism. On the 11th of March Count Porro wrote from Aden that not being allowed an escort, he had reduced his band of explorers to eight, that Major Hunter had given him an introduction to Captain King at Zeila, who would furnish him with an escort as far as Gildezza. Beyond that Major Hunter would guarantee nothing, "in view of the growing fanaticism of the Ameer Abdul-allah." From Gildezza Count Porro purposed, if he could obtain good horses, to make a rapid reconnaissance beyond Egen, and meanwhile to endeavour to attract caravans to Gildezza. Seeing that the Gallos tribes were afraid to go to Harrar, his plan respecting the Ameer was to send to ask his permission to proceed to Harrar, saying he had presents for him. If permission were granted, Count Porro meant by means of gifts and money to purchase the Ameer's protection for Italian traders. The last news received from the expedition was dated 6th April, just as they were about to start from Zeila. According to the latest telegraphic intelligence received here from Aden, the massacre took place at Arbud, two hours' distance from Gildezza. The persons massacred appear to be Counts Porro and Coccastelli, Professor Licata, Drs. Gottardi and Zannini, Signors Romagnol and Bianchi, commercial agents, and two European servants. The native escort were made prisoners. Commenting on this disaster, the *Rassegna* says:—"The responsibility of the English representative is pledged in this matter. He prevented the Porro expedition having an escort of its own, and guaranteed our compatriots' safety as far as Gildezza. As at Gildezza there was an Anglo-Indian escort, and it has been captured, English honour is involved." The *Rassegna* thinks that Italy may claim England's co-operation in punishing these marauders, or at least full liberty in dealing with them herself.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 13.

Way, Lt., Bo. 13th Regt. N. I., on furlough, from Nusseerabad.

MAY 17.

Walker, Lt.-Col., Ms. 4th Cavy, H. C., from privilege leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 14.

Way, Lt., Bo. 12th N. I., on furlough, to England.

MAY 17.

Venner, Lt., Bl. attached 7th Bl. N. I., on duty, to join, to Calcutta.

MAY 18.

Le Marchant, Lt.-Col., Bl. R. A., on duty, to Ferozepore.

Barker, Surg.-Major, Bo. I. M. D., on leave, to Kattiawar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 19th May 1886

The competition for the presidency medal will take place at Coorla and Poona on Thursday, the 20th instant.

The following are the names of the Committee appointed to superintend the shooting:—The Adjutant, Captain C. H. B. Forbes, and Sergt. L. A. Watkins at the Coorla range.

The Mounted Rifles will parade on Saturday afternoon next, at 5-30 p.m., on the Flats, near the Mahaluxmee Station (carbines and blank ammunition.)

The parade ordered for Wednesday on the Esplanade is countermanded.

Lieut.-Colonel Bayley having proceeded on leave to England, Major Hore is appointed to officiate as commandant during his absence from the 7th instant.

By order.
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—13 packages glassware, Hassan Ahmed; 6 cases aniline dye, T. M. Tazkhanjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rosetta s—5 packages glassware, &c., Thomson and Taylor; 90 cases brandy, Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy; 50 cases beer, 100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 90 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

Ravenna s—17 cases aniline dye, G. Mooljee.

Laleham s—100 cases matches, H. Mahomedally.

Loodiana s—1 package glassware, Visram Allana.

Lalpoora s—1 hogshead brandy, Perozshaw Pestonjee.

Guildford s—20 packages soft soap, M. M. Mody and Co.

Verona s—25 cases pale ale, United Merchants' Co., Ld.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Carthage s—1 puncheon whiskey, King, King and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—27 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rosetta s—44 packages glassware, M. Mehta; 5 cases marbles, E. A. Hoosein; 250 boxes candles, Goolamally Jivanjee and Co.

Merton Hall s—25 boxes candles, Goolamally Jivanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—1,400 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwts. Toussaint and Boutillier; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

Principality—293 cwts. myrabollams, D. Vussonjee; 2,000 cwts. bones, C. Nanjee; 100 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Merton Hall s—112 bales cotton, V. Hemchund; [illegible] bales cotton, H. Canjee; 32 bales cotton [illegible] Dayal; 175 bales wool, Motee Jaitha.

Clan Maclean s—4,000 cwts. wheat, Lyon and [illegible]

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—30 bales skins, M. Joosub; 6 b[illegible] Ewart, Latham and Co.; 201 cwts. po[illegible] 490 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co[illegible] cotton, Toussaint and Boutillier; 12 [illegible] Lang, Moir and Co; 26 bales skins an[illegible] Campbell and Co.

Malwa s—97 cwts. ginger, D. Annandje[illegible] coffee, D. Dossa; 57 cwts. gum, D. Rus[illegible]

Lord O'Neil s—220 bales cotton, D. Sassoon [illegible] 3 bales hides, D. Raghoo.

FOR HULL.

Dunbar s—2,416 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and [illegible] 4,000 cwts. wheat, Wallace and Co.

Cairo s—1,801 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Avondale s—220 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co[illegible] 220 bales cotton, Toussaint and Boutiller; 25[illegible] bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.; 999 cwts. gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.; 650 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 251 bales cotton droppings and fly, Dewjee Veerjee.

Cascapedia s—400 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Abergerldie s—10,000 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co. 8,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

Europa s—4,000 wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 2,500 cwts. wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Europa s—900 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.; 2,089 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Bretwalda s—100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

Guildford s—200 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.; 289 cwts. wheatflour, Bombay Flour Mill Co.; 584 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Hughenden s—428 bales cotton, and 46,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Akaba s—4,000 cwts. gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Duke of Buckingham s—10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 880 bales cotton. E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 440 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 990 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co.

Umberto Arbib s—990 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 495 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Castlegate s—7 cwts. gum, B Pototsching.

FOR VENICE.

Duke of Buckingham s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Breul and Co.; 400 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

Bryn Glas s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Bernard s—4000 cwts. wheat, F Masotti and Co.; 4000 cwts. groundnuts and 3,940 cwts. rapeseed, Wallace and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

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FOR AMSTERDAM.

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FOR BREMERHAVEN.

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FOR MESSINA.

Bretwalda s—9,639 cwts. wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR CIVITA VEECHIA

Abergeldie s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Merton Hall s—55 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Laleham s—21,710 cwts. wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MALTA.

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FOR CALCUTTA.

Sirsa s—103 bales cotton, Q. Luckmundass; 111 bales cotton, B Hurdayall.

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Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From Otto Prumm, Mayence		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	,, –	,, 21 0
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Josefhofer	,, 28 0	,, ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
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Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	–
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Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	–
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Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
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From Franz Scarvasy.		
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From A. Doignon Fils and Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
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Chambertin	,, 26 0	
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lend Whisky ***	,, 24 0	
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eer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
port Beer	,, 5 8	,, ...
Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, ...
	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
ht Bitter Beer in Cham-es	,, 5 12	–
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a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 35 0	..
que ,, 21 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 dor. pints.
mmuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
ermouth Superior	,, 19 0	..
do Finest	,, 20 0	..
condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
do do tins	,, 5 0	...
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nish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
ms, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11

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Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sanerkraut	,, 1 4	0
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, ..
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, ..

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Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, –	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, –	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, –	,, 1 0
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BY

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travelle is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a ourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Western Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
  Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
  B. B. & Central India Railway.
  Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
  Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
  Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
  Madras Railway.
  Mysore State Railway.
  South Indian Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
  Patna and Gya State Railway.
  Tirhoot State Railway.
  Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
  Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
  P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
    Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
    Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
    Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
    Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
    Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
    Rates of Passage Money.
  ustro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
    Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
    Trieste to London.
    Alexandria to Cyprus.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
    Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
    Rates of Passage Money.
    Anchor Line of Steamers—
    Bombay to Liverpool.
    Rate of Passage Money.
    Hall Line of Steamers—
    Bombay to Liverpool.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Clan Line of Steamers—
    Bombay to Liverpool.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Campagnie Nationale De Navigation.—
  Rates of Passage Money.
  The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
    Rates of Passage Money.
  British India Steam Navigation Co.—
    Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
    Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
    Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
    Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa.*
    Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
    Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
  The River Steam Navigation Co.—
  From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  The India General Steam Navigation Co.—
    Calcutta to Assam.
    Calcutta to Cachar.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
  Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
  Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
  Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
  Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
  Routes from Ahmedabad.
    Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
    Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
    Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
    Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
    Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
    Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
    Do. from Asseerghur.
    Do. from Baroda.
    Do. from Belgaum.
    Do. from Bhooj.
    Do. from Bombay.
    Do. from Dapoolee.
    Do. from Deesa.
    Do. from Dharwar.
    Do. from Gogha.
  Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
  Routes from Kolhapoor.
    Do. from Neemuch.
    Do. from Poona.
    Do. in Kattywar.
    Do. from Sattara.
    Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
    Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam *via* Bezoara.
    Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
  Horse Carriage Dak Association.
  Punjab Van Dak.
  Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
  From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
  To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
  Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
  Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
  Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahou (through) Kulu Valley.
  Lahore to Ferozepore.
PASSENGER SERVICE, SIMLA AND UMBALLA.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

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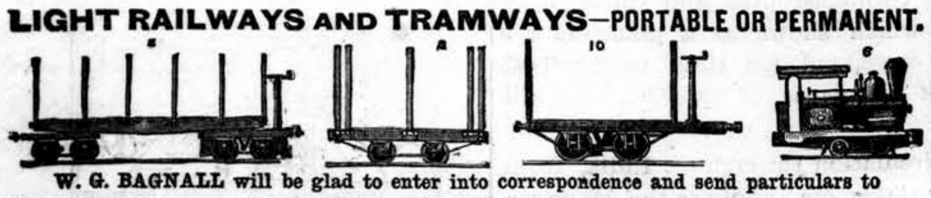

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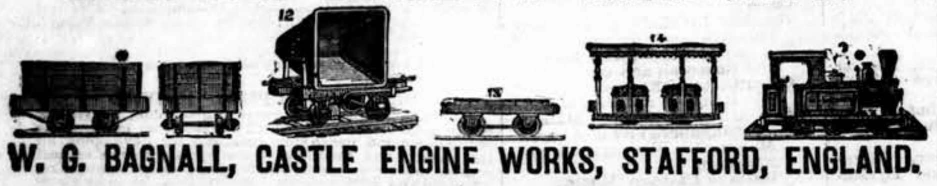

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.